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LIST OF OFFICIALS OF JAPANESE GOVERNMENT SINCE 1947 & THEIR ASSIGNMENTS
Prepared by Military Intelligence Service

Declassified 1947

FOR THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2

F. E. Peabody
F. E. PEABODY
Brigadier General, CSC
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Project No. 1005

21 July 1945

Title: List of Officials of Japanese Government Since 1937
and Their Biographies

I Statement of Project:

Part I. List of officials of the Japanese Government who have held office since 1937.

Part II. Biographies of 246 officials of the Japanese Government who have held office since 1937.

II. Conclusions:

None.

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I. COURT OFFICIALS

Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal

Fumio YUASA

March 1936 - May 1940
(died December 1940)

Marquis Koichi KIDO

June 1940

Minister of the Imperial Household

Tsuneko MATSUDAIRA
Sotaro ISHIWATA

1936
4 June 1945

Grand Chamberlain

Admiral (retired) Saburo HYAKUTAKE

1936 - August 1944

Admiral (retired) Hisanori FUJITA

August 1944

II. ADVISORY INDIVIDUALS TO THE EMPEROR

Premier

Koki HIROTA

9 May 1936

General Senjuro HAYASHI

2 February 1937
(died 4 February 1943)

Prince Fumimaro KONOYE

4 June 1937

Baron Kiichiro HIRANUMA

5 January 1939

General Nobuyuki ABE

30 August 1939

Admiral Mitsuhashi YONAI

16 January 1940

Prince Fumimaro KONOYE

22 July 1940

General Hideki TOJO

17 October 1941

General Kuniaki KOISO

20 July 1944

Admiral Baron Kantaro SUZUKI

7 April 1945

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1st Lt. General Prince Tatsuro KATO	1931 (also in 1932, 1933)
1st Lt. Marshal Gen. SUOTAMA	October 1930
General Gishiki TOJO	23 January 1934
General Yoshijiro OMAE	17 July 1934

Chief of the General Staff of the Army

1st Lt. Vice Admiral Prince Hirofusa FUSEMI	February 1932
Admiral Osami SAGAMI	April 1941
Admiral Shigetarō SHIMADA	25 February 1944
Admiral Koshiro OIKAWA	2 August 1944
Admiral Soemu TOYODA	29 May 1945

III. MEMBERS OF ADVISORY BODIES OR COUNCILS

The Jushin

Baron Naigoro WAKAISUKI
 Admiral Katsuke OKADA
 Toki HIROTA
 Prince Kaninero KONOYE
 Baron Michiro HIRANUMA
 General Nobuyuki ABE
 Admiral Hisatsugu YAMAGI
 General Hideki TOJO
 General Kuniaki KOISO

On important occasions, such as the selection of a new premier, the following individuals are included in the Jushin.

Marquis Koichi KIDO, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal
 Baron Michiro HIRANUMA, President of the Privy Council

Privy Council

Baron Kiichiro HIRANUMA	President	April 1945
Toru SHIMIZU	Vice President	August 1944
Sueo HORIE	Chief Secretary	1939
H.I.H. Prince Yasuhito	CHICHIBU	
H.I.H. Prince Nobuhito	TAKAMATSU	
H.I.H. Prince Takahito	MIKASA	
H.I.H. Field Marshal Prince Kotohito	KANIN	(died 20 May 1945)
Torasaburo ARAKI		1937
Eigo FUKAI		1938
Hyoji FUTAGAMI		1939
Seinosuke HASHIMOTO		May 1944
Raisaburo HAYASEI		1938
Hachisaburo HIRAO		
General Shigeru HONJO		May 1945
Admiral Saburo HYAKUTAKE		September 1944
Seihin IKEDA		1941
Viscount Kikujiro ISHII (deceased 25 May 1945)		1932
Elzo ISHIZUKA		1934
Seitaro KUBOTA		
Dunji MANO		1939
Baron Keishiro MATSUI		1937
Chinjiro MATSUURA		1938
Hiroshi MINAMI		1936
Chuzo MITSUCHI		1940

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General Daisuke MATSUDA	1942
General Daisuke MATSUDA	1937
Admiral Michiohiko KOBAYASHI	May 1944
Porikichi OHTA.	
Lieutenant General Kenichi OSHIMA	1939
Yukio SAKURAUCHI	May 1945
Matsutaro SEORIKI	May 1944
Michitaka SUGAWARA	1938
Yosaburo TAKEKOSHI	1940
Ryozo TANAKA	1936
Shigenosuke USHIO	1938
Yoshio YAMADA	May 1944

Note: Members of Royal Family are advisors on matters pertaining to Imperial Family and household. There are 26 members of Privy Council, appointed for life. Records do not show which two of members listed above died.

IV. SUPREME MILITARY COUNCIL

General Kotaro HAMAMURA	March 1937
Admiral Viscount Takayoshi KATO	1938
E.I.H. General Prince Yasuhiko ASAKA	March 1938
Admiral Gengo HYAKUTAKE	April 1938
E.I.H. General Prince Naruhiko HIGASHI-KUNI	January 1939
General Count Juichi TERAUCHI	1939

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Field Marshal Gen SUGIYAMA	1939
Admiral Mitsumasa YONAI	August 1939
General Otozo YAMADA	October 1939
Lieutenant General Yasutsugu OKAMURA	1940
General Kenji LOHARA	September 1940 (Reappointed 7 Feb, 1941)
Lieutenant General Kisaburo ANDO	1941
Lieutenant General Yoshio SHINOZUKA	1941
Vice Admiral Tokutaro SUMIYAMA	1941
General Hayao TADA	1941
Lieutenant General Kamezo SUETAKA	March 1941
General Toshizo NISHIO	March 1941
Lieutenant General Waichiro SONOBE	April 1941
Vice Admiral Noburu HIRATA	1942
Vice Admiral Eikichi KATAGIRI	January 1942
General Natsaburo OKABE	October 1942
Admiral Soemu TOYODA	December 1942
Admiral Naokuni NOMURA	August 1943 (Reappointed 1 May 1945)
Admiral Nobutake KONDO	Aug-Dec 1943 (Reappointed 15 May 1944)
Admiral Shigetaro SHIMADA	1944
Lieutenant General Hikosaburo HATA	1944
Admiral Koshiro OKAWA	1944
General Jun USHIROKI	February 1944
Admiral Yorio SAWAMOTO	March 1944
Vice Admiral Nishizo TSUKAHARA	March 1944
Lieutenant General Takeo YASUDA	March 1944
Vice Admiral Shigeyoshi INOUE	May 1945

N.I.H. Lieutenant General Prince Tsunenori KAYA	July 1944
General Yoshijiro UMEZU	July 1944
General Shinichi TADAKA	August 1944
Admiral Zengo YOSHIDA	August 1944
Field Marshal Shunroku HATA	November 1944
General Korechika ANAMI	December 1944
Admiral Kiyoshi HASEGAWA	December 1944
Admiral Soemu TOYODA	May 1945
Vice Admiral Masaharu HIBINO	
N.I.H. Rear Admiral Prince Asakira KUMI	

Note: The Supreme Military Council consists of former Ministers of War and Navy, Chiefs of Army and Navy General Staff and, according to recent Japanese yearbooks, of Board of Field Marshals and Fleet Admirals. Some years back members of the last named Board were not ex-officio members, although in practice one or more of them were usually appointed. Remainder of the Council consists of generals and admirals appointed by the Emperor. The number of councilors varies. When members are assigned to posts overseas they are no longer considered a part of the Council but are usually reinstated upon return from overseas duty.

V. MEMBERS OF THE CABINETHome Affairs

Shigenosuke USHIO	9 May 1936
Kakichi KAWARADA	2 February 1937
Meichi BABA	4 June 1937
Admiral Nobumasa SUMITSU	14 December 1937 (died December 1944)
Marquis Koichi KIDO	5 January 1939
Naoshi OBARA	30 August 1939
Count Hidoo KODAMA	16 January 1940
Meiji YASUI	22 July 1940
Harumichi TANABE	19 July 1941
General Hideki TOJO	17 October 1941
Michio YUZAWA	February 1942
Lieutenant General Kisaburo ANDO	20 April 1943
Shigeo ODATE	22 July 1944
Genki ABE	7 April 1945

Army Minister

Field Marshal Count Juichi TERAUCHI	9 May 1936
General Kotaro NAKAMURA	2 February 1937
Field Marshal Gen SUGIYAMA	9 February 1937
General Seishiro ITAGAKI	June 1938
Field Marshal Shunroku HATA	30 August 1939
General Hideki TOJO	22 July 1940
Field Marshal Gen SUGIYAMA	22 July 1944
General Korechika ANAMI	7 April 1945

Navy Minister

1st Lt. Admiral Onami AKAGI	9 May 1936
Admiral Mitsumasa YONAI	2 February 1937
Admiral Zengo YOSHIDA	30 August 1939
Admiral Koshiro OHTAWA	22 July 1940
Admiral Shigetaro SHIMADA	17 October 1941
Admiral Naokuni NOMURA	17 July 1944
Admiral Mitsumasa YONAI	22 July 1944 (Reappointed 7 Apr 45)

Finance

Hiichi SABA	9 May 1936
Toyotaro YUKI	2 February 1937
Okinori KAYA	4 June 1937
Seihin IKEDA	May 1938
Sotaro ISHIWATA	5 January 1939
Kazuo AOKI	30 August 1939
Yukio SAKURAUCHI	16 January 1940
Isao KAWADA	22 July 1940
Masaatsune OGURA	19 July 1941
Okinori KAYA	17 October 1941
Sotaro ISHIWATA	19 February 1944
Juichi TSUSEIMA	21 February 1945
Toyasaku HIROSE	7 April 1945

Foreign Affairs

Tachiro ARIE	2 April 1936
Fengtaro HAYAGAMI	2 February 1937

Katsuko SAITO	March 1937
Koki KIKUCHI	4 June 1937
Kazuhige UGAKI	25 May 1938
Prince Fumimaro KONOYE	30 September 1938
Hachiro ARITA	5 January 1939
General Nobuyuki ABE	30 August 1939
Admiral Kichisaburo NOMURA	23 September 1939
Hachiro ARITA	16 January 1940
Yosuke MATSUOKA	22 July 1940
Admiral Teijiro TOYODA	19 July 1941
Shigenori TOGO	17 October 1941
General Hideki TOJO	31 August 1942
Mitsuyuki TAKI	16 September 1942
Memoru SHIGEMITSU	20 April 1943
Shigenori TOGO	7 April 1945

Justice

Kaisaburo HAYASHI	9 May 1936
Suehiko SHIOWO	2 February 1937
Chogoro MIYAGI	30 August 1939
Shotatsu KIMURA	16 January 1940
Akira KAZAMI	22 July 1940
Lieutenant General Heisuke YAMAGAWA	December 1940 (died 20 January 1941)
Fumimaro KONOYE	19 July 1941
Michiyo IWANURA	25 July 1941
Lieutenant General Heisuke YAMAGAWA	December 1941

Hachiro TANAKA

May 1942

Hirochika MATSUZAKI

22 July 1944

(Reappointed 7 Apr. 45)

Communications

Keikichi TANOMOGI

9 May 1936
(deceased)

Count Hideo KODAMA

2 February 1937

Ryutaro NAGAI

4 June 1937
(died December 1944)

Suehiko SHIONO

5 January 1939

Earamichi TANABE

7 April 1939

Ryutaro NAGAI

30 August 1939

Masamori KATSU

16 January 1940

Shozo MURATA

22 July 1940

Vice Admiral Ken TERASHIMA

17 October 1941

Note: Combined with Railways Ministry 1 November 1943 to form
Transportation and Communications Ministry.

Education

Hachisaburo HIRAO

March 1936

Senjuro HAYASHI

2 February 1937

Eiji IASUI

4 June 1937

Marquis Koichi KIDO

October 1937

Sadao ARAKI

May 1938

Kakichi KAWARADA

30 August 1939

Chinjiro MATSUURA

16 January 1940

Kunihiko HASHIDA

22 July 1940

General Hideki TOJO

20 April 1943

Viceport Engineer OZAKI

25 April 1940

Murakichi KUROKAWA

22 July 1940

(died 17 February 1941)

Count Masao KODAMA

10 February 1941

Kozo OMA

7 April 1945

Railways

Yonezo MAEDA

5 January 1939

Vice Admiral Takuo GODO

2 February 1937

Shikubei NAKAJIMA

4 June 1937

Tsunero HATAI

30 August 1939

(died December 1941)

Hidejiro HIGATA (deceased 1943)

November 1939

Shunhei MATSUNO

16 January 1940

Kozo MURATA

22 July 1940

Gotaro OGAWA (deceased April 1945)

September 1940

Kozo MURATA

19 July 1941

Vice Admiral Ken TERAUCHI

October 1941

Yoshiaki HATTA

3 December 1941

Note: Combined with Communications Ministry 1 November 1943 to form
Transportation and Communications Ministry.

Commerce and Industry

Gotaro OGAWA (deceased April 1945)

23 March 1936

Vice Admiral Takuo GODO

2 February 1937

Shinji YOSHINO

4 June 1937

Seihin IKEDA

May 1938

Yoshiaki HATTA

5 January 1939

Vice Admiral Tetsuo GODO

30 August 1939

Chajiro FUJIMURA

16 January 1940

Tokuza FUDALASHII

22 July 1940

Admiral Seizo SAKONJI

19 July 1941

Admiral Teijiro TOYODA

4 April 1941

Shinsuke KISHI

17 October 1941

Note: Combined with Agriculture and Forestry Ministry 1 November 1943 to form Agriculture and Commerce Ministry

Agriculture and Forestry

Toshio SHIMADA

9 May 1936

Tatsunosuke YAMAZAKI

2 February 1937

Count YORIYASU ARIMA

4 June 1937

Tokuo SAKURAUCHI

5 January 1939

Vice Admiral Tetsuo GODO

30 August 1939

Count Tadamasu SAKAI

16 October 1939

Toshio SHIMADA

16 January 1940

Baron Tadaatsu ISHIGURO

22 July 1940

Kiroya IHO

19 July 1941

Note:

Combined with Commerce and Industry 1 November 1943 to form Agriculture and Commerce Ministry.

Ministry

Minister Koichi KIDO

4 June 1937

Hirotada HIROSE

5 January 1939

Katsui OMURA

30 August 1939

Shigeru YOSHIDA

16 January 1940

2000
Eiji TASUI

20 July 1940

Tsunao KANEMITSU

September 1940

Surgeon Lieutenant General Chikaniko FOLLEA

19 July 1941

Hisatada HIROSE

22 July 1941

Katsuroku AIKAWA

10 February 1945

Tadchiko OKADA

7 April 1945

Overseas

Hidejiro NAGATA (deceased 1943)

9 May 1936

Toyotaro YUKI

2 February 1937

Sonyu OTANI

4 June 1937
(died 2 August 1937)

General Kazushige UGAKI

24 June 1938

Prince Fuminaro KOFUJI

September 1938

Yoshiaki HATTA

October 1938

General Kuniaki KOISO

7 April 1939

Tsunao KANEMITSU

30 August 1939

General Kuniaki KOISO

16 January 1940

Yosuke MATSUOKA

22 July 1940

Kiyoshi AKITA

September 1940
(Died 3 December 1940)

Teijiro TOYOTA

19 July 1941

Shigenori TOGO

October 1941

Hiroya IINO

2 December 1941

Note: Overseas Ministry superseded by Greater East Asia Ministry
1 November 1942.

THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY (MINISTRY)

Greater East Asia Ministry (Established 1 November 1942)

Minister

Kazuo AOKI

1 November 1942

Kamoru SHIGEMITSU

22 July 1944

Shigenori TOGO

7 April 1945

Vice Minister

Kumaiichi YAMAMOTO

1 November 1942

Shimpei TAKEUCHI (Deceased, April 1945)

23 August 1944

Akiyoshi TAJIRI

13 May 1945

Director China Affairs Bureau

Uzuhiko USAMI

1 November 1942

Arata SUGIHARA

15 April 1944

Director General Affairs Bureau

Shimpei TAKEUCHI

1 November 1942

Yoshiro ANDO

23 August 1944

Director Manchurian Affairs Bureau

Toshio IMAYOSHI

1 November 1942

Michizo YAMAKOSHI

5 April 1944

Director Southern Affairs Bureau

Itaro MIZUNO

1 November 1942

Yutaka ISHIZAWA

1 November 1944

Director Trade Bureau

Takeshi YAMAGUCHI

1 November 1942

Shigeru YAMAMOTO

July 1945

Ministry of War (established 1 November 1943)

General Shigenori TOJO	1 November 1943
Genjiro FUJINAWA	28 July 1944
Shigetsugu YOSHIIDA	19 December 1944
Admiral Heijiro TOYODA	7 April 1945

Agriculture and Commerce Ministry (established 1 November 1943)

Tatsunosuke YAMAZAKI	1 November 1943
Shinya UCHIDA	19 February 1944
Toshio SETAIDA	23 July 1944
Tadaatsu ISHIGURO	7 April 1945

Transportation and Communications Ministry (established 1 November 1943)

Yoshiaki HATTA	1 November 1943
Keita GUNO	19 February 1944
Yonezo MAEDA	22 July 1944
Naoto KORIYAMA	7 April 1945

Note: Separated 18 May 1945 to form Transportation Ministry
and Board of Communications in the Cabinet.

VII. IMPERIAL RULE ASSISTANCE ASSOCIATION
(established 13 October 1940)
dissolved 13 June 1945

President

Prince Fumihiko KOJOYE	13 October 1941
General Hideki TOJO	27 October 1941
General Kuniaki KOISO	22 July 1944
Admiral Isoroku Kuntaro SUZUKI	7 April 1945

1st President

Lieutenant General Melauke YAMAGAWA	March 1941 (died 22 January 1942)
-------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

Assistant General Secretaries

Fumio GOTO

Taketora OGATA

October 1941

June 1943

August 1944

Secretary General

Tsurukichi MURAYAMA

Tadayoshi OEATA

Kyoshiro ANDO

April 1943

March 1944

September 1944

Director, National Movement Bureau

Gito TERUOKA

Yoshimichi KUBOI

April 1944

September 1944

Director, Group Bureau

Sei HOMMA

Otomaru KATO

September 1944

Director, Propaganda Bureau (created September 1944)

Shintaro SHIMAZAKI

September 1944

Director, General Affairs Bureau

Kozo OTA

Fumio GOTO

Tsurukichi MARUYAMA

Mitsumasa KOBAYASHI

Suegoro KAWASAKI

Kyoshiro ANDO

1940

June 1942

June 1943

July 1943

April 1944

September 1944

Chairman, Central Cooperative Council

Taketora OGATA

December 1944

Chairman, Committee for Welfare of Japanese Residents in Enemy Countries

Hachiro ARITA

August 1944

Directors

Kiyoshi GOKO

1943 - 1944

Michitomo IWAKURA

1943 1944

Kyoshiro ANDO

September 1944

Tsunao KANGYU

September 1944

Yoshihisa FUJII

Kenjiro MATSUMOTO

1944

Tsurukei MATSUNO

1944

Chokyo MURAYAMA

September 1944

Tadayoshi OBATA

September 1944

Lieutenant General Teiichi SUZUKI

September 1944

Harumichi TANABE

1944

Lieutenant General Yoshitsugu TATEKAWA

August 1944

Kiji YASUI

1943

Michio YUZAWA

1942

Permanent Councilors

Takaji FUJII

April 1944

Sei KONUMA

April 1944

Suegoro KAWASAKI

April 1944

Gito TERUOKA

April 1944

East Asia Development Headquarters

Director General: Mitsuo MINATA May 1943

Director: Kentaro MIZUNO 1943

Chairman of Councillors: Prince Sanetaka ICHIO October 1943

General Affairs Bureau: Kazuo KUWASHIMA 1943

Practice Bureau: Shigeo FUJITA October 1943

Note: Reorganized August 1944 into General Headquarters of New Asia Movement.

General Headquarters of New Asia Movement (organized August 1944)

President: General Iwane MATSUI August 1944

Director: Rikuro MATAGI August 1944

General Affairs Bureau

Director: Takashi MORI August 1944

Executive Bureau

Director: Vice Admiral Eijiro KONDO August 1944

Continental Bureau

Chief: Major General Teichi KANEKO

Head of 1st (Manchurian) Department: Ryosuke KANAUCHI

Head of 2nd (China) Department: Shigeru KAMIO

Southern Regions Bureau

Chief: Vice Admiral Eijiro KONDO 1944

Head of 1st (Southern Continent) Department
Tasuku SATO

Head of 2nd (Southern Islands) Department
Haruji TAEARA

Advisors to New Asia Movement

Keichiro MIURA	
Kumataro NOLDO	September 1944
General Baron Shigera KONJO	September 1944
Rensiro MIZUNO	1944
Ichiro TOKUTOMI	September 1944

Councillors to New Asia Movement

Yasunobu KAKIMOKOCHI	September 1944
Takayoshi MATSUMURO	September 1944
Masaru NAKAYAMA	
Tasuku SATO	September 1944
Admiral Sanjichi TAKAHASEI	1944
Naoyoshi UJIMA	

New Asia Movement Consultative Committee

Chief Secretary: Mitsuo MIYATA	1944
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Youth Corps

President

Fumio GOTO	January 1944
Lieutenant General Yoshitsugu MIKAWA	August 1944
Taketora CHIDA	January 1945

Vice President

Colonel Kinjiro HASHIMOTO	August 1944 January 1945
Shinichiro KIMATASEI	August 1944 January 1945
Tadatoshi OMATA	March - September 1944

Lieutenant General Hideo OGISU

1944

Takaji FUJII

April 1944

VIII. IMPERIAL BLUE ASSISTANCE POLITICAL SOCIETY

Founded 7 May 1942. Superseded by Political Association of Great Japan inaugurated 30 March 1945. President, General Jiro MINAMI.

President

General Nobuyuki ABE

7 May 1942

Admiral Seizo KOBAYASHI

August 1944

Tsuneo KANEMITSU

March 1945

Vice President

Tatsunosuke YAMAZAKI

1943

Councilors

Members House of Peers

Baron Yotsame AOKI

1942

Ginjiro FUJIWARA

Fumio GOTO

September 1944

Rentaro MIZUNO

1942

Masatsune OGURA

1942

General Baron Narinoto OI

1942

Toyotaro YUKI

1942

Members of House of Representatives

Matajiro KOIZUMI

1944

Chuji MACHIDA

1942

Chikuhei NAKAJIMA

1944

Yukio SAKURAGUCHI

1944

Others

Lieutenant General Toshiyugu TATEKAWA

September 1944

DirectorsMembers of House of Peers

Vice Admiral Takuo GODO	1942
Viscount Takamasa HACHIJO	1942
Seinosuke HASHIMOTO	1942
Baron Hideo HIGASHIKUZE	1942
Baron Iwakasu IDA	1942
Major General Marquis Saburo INOUE	1942
Tadaatsu Ishiguro	1942
Okinori KAYA	August 1944
Choku KOHARA	
Count Naosuke MIZOGUCHI	November 1944
Kishichiro OKA	1942
Kozo OTA	1942
Kotaro SENGOKU	1942
Hiroshi SHIMOMURA	1942
Matsutaro SHORIKI	1942
Masao TAKI	May 1942
Tokichi TANAKA	1942
Daisaburo TSUGITA	1942
Sukenari YOKOYAMA	1944
Michio YUZAWA	1944

Members of House of Representatives

Hisazumi ANDO

Shinichi AOKI

Fusaajiro ICEINOHIYA

Tsunco KAHENITSU

Masanori KATSE

Eikichi KATSUDA

Ichiro KIVOSE

May 1942

Takechiyo MATSUDA

Yadanji NAKAJIMA

Toshima NISEIKATA

Tadao OASA

Masataka OTA

Hyogoro SAKURAI

Shintaro SHINDO

Shichiroku TANABE

Kunitochi TSUGUMO

Yusuke TSURUMI

August 1944

Naotake TSUZAKI

Renma UEMATSU

Others

Tenuo AKASHI

Akichiro FUSIYAMA

May 1942

Takuji HIDA

September 1944

Jiro MORIOKA

SECRET

Chokyo MURAYAMA

Shingoro TAKAISHI

Advisors

Admiral Baron Kiyokazu ABO

May 1942

Hachisaburo HIRAO

Chuji MACHIDA

1942

Rentaro MIZUNO

August 1944



BIOGRAPHIES OF JAPANESE OFFICIALS

Genki ABE: Minister of Home Affairs.

1894 Feb. Born Yamaguchi Prefecture; eldest son of Hanjiro Abe;
married Fumiko, eldest daughter of Masanosuke Akiyama
1920 Graduated in law Tokyo Imperial University. Entered
civil service
* Director, Education Department, Yamagata Prefectural
Government
1932 Chief, Special Service Section, Metropolitan Police Board
* Director, General Affairs Department, Shizuoka Pref-
ectural Government
* Superintendent, Police Training School
1937-39 Superintendent-General, Metropolitan Police Board
1940 Jan-Dec Reappointed foregoing post
1941 Dec-1943 Vice President, Cabinet Planning Board
1945 Apr. Minister of Home Affairs, Suzuki Cabinet

Address: 1967, Shimo-Ochiai 3-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo

Radio Tokyo declared Abe had been recommended for appointment as
Home Minister by Prince Konoye who was Premier during the last six
months of Abe's service as head of Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board.

General Nobuyuki ABE: Governor General of Korea. Former Premier.

1875 Nov. Born Ishikawa Prefecture; son of Nobumitsu Abe; m. Mitsu
eldest daughter of Tomonobu Hara
1897 Graduated Military Academy; 2nd Lt. Artillery
* Attended Military Staff College
* Sent to Germany for study
* Served as Military Attache or Assistant M.A., Japanese
Legation, Austria
* Colonel
* Commander, 3rd Field Artillery Regiment
* Director, Military Affairs Bureau, War Ministry
* Director, General Affairs Bureau, General Staff
Headquarters
* Chief Secretary, Supreme Military Council
1929 Vice Minister of War in Yamaguchi Cabinet
1932 Lieutenant General. Commander 4th Division. Commander
Formosa Garrison
1933 Full general; member Supreme Military Council
1936 Mar. Resigned from Supreme Military Council following Tojo
Army revolt of 26 February 1936.

*Exact dates unknown.

A born soldier and former Army Commissioner, General Ando is reported to maintain an impartial attitude in any political fight. Reputed to have periodically deserted as a deserter in 1901. Tokyo Radio stated on 12 April 1945 that Ando participated in the attack on and occupation of Hongkong in cooperation with forces of Lt. General Sakai.

1. General Hiroshi ANDO (Died): Former Minister of Home Affairs. Member House of Peers, former Supreme Military Council.

1899 Ishikawa Prefecture, 3rd son of Isami Ando, a farmer, and daughter of Tomomichi Ando.
 1900 Graduated Military Academy; 2nd Lieutenant. Infantry.
 * Graduated Military Staff College.
 * Served a year in English Regiment, British Army.
 * Spent some months in New York and Washington.
 1927 Jul. 26 Major General.
 1927 Jul. 26 Commander Keelung Fortress, Formosa.
 * Commander 30th Infantry Brigade.
 1932 Military Attache London.
 1934 Retired.
 1939 Vice President, Esan Nippon Hui (New People's Association) China.
 1941 Member Supreme Military Council.
 1941 Nov. 19 2nd Vice President Imperial Rule Assistance Association.
 1942 Member without Portfolio.
 1943 Apr-Jul Minister of Home Affairs, Tojo Cabinet.
 1944
 1944 July Member House of Peers.
 1944 President, Soldiers Protective Society.

Address: 9, Shinjuku-cho, Suginami-ku, Tokyo

Said to be intimate friend of former Premier Tojo. Was first and only man to hold post of Minister of Home Affairs. Rumored at time Ando was appointed to help crush opposition then arising against Tojo. Served concurrently as Director General, Air Defense General Headquarters of Home Ministry. (2)

Kyoshiro ANDO: Secretary General and Member Board of Directors, Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

1897 Mar. Born Oita Prefecture. Son of Katsukichi Ando. Married Oka, daughter of Yasukichi Hayashi.

1936 Career Summary: A former member of the
 1937 Chief of Section, General Bureau of Economic Affairs
 1938 Chief of Section, General Bureau of Economic Affairs
 1939 Director, Japanese Embassy, Paris
 1940 Director, Economic and Scientific Bureau, Ministry of Education
 1941 Chief, Treaty Bureau, Foreign Office
 1942 Chief, General Affairs Bureau, Greater East Asia Ministry
 1943 Member of General Planning Board

Address: 1-1-1, 27, Arai-hara Yotsugasaki, Tokyo

A Tokyo document reported that Aoki led the Japanese group of the Japanese-Latin Cultural Society in Tokyo at its 15th meeting in August 1944.

Isamu AOKI: Advisor to Greater East Asia and Finance Ministries; Member of Peers; Former Minister of Greater East Asia Affairs.

1889 Nov. Born Sagami Prefecture. Son of Zenzo Aoki, Japan's first ambassador to United States in 1906-07, and German mother, Princess von Reuden. Married Chiko, daughter of Tokukazu Kikuchi.

1910 Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University.
 Entered Finance Ministry.

1917-21 Financial Secretary England and France

1920 Chief Research Section Finance Bureau

1926 Chief of Secretariat, Finance Ministry

1927 Chief Treasury Section Finance Bureau

1928 Director, Foreign Exchange Department

1931-36 Director, Finance Bureau

1936-37 Vice President, Manchurian Affairs Board

1937 Dec. First President, Cabinet Planning Board.

1939 Jan. President, Cabinet Planning Board.

1939 Aug-1940 Finance Minister in Aoki Cabinet

1940 Jan

1940 Member House of Peers

1940 Apr-1942

Sept. Economic Adviser to Nanjing Government

1942 Sept-Nov. Minister of State without Portfolio.

1942 Nov-1944

Jul. Minister of Greater East Asia Affairs, Togo Cabinet

1944 Aug. Unofficial Advisor to Finance and Greater East Asia Ministries

Address: 1-1-1, 27, Arai-hara Yotsugasaki, Tokyo

Career Summary: Expert on finance. As President of Manchurian Affairs Board worked closely with former Premier Togo who was then Chief of Kwantung Police and Chief of Staff of Kwantung Army.

A collection of 100000 specimens of Japanese plants and animals was sent to the United States and Europe. The collection was made by the Japanese expedition to the United States and Europe in 1902-1903. The expedition was led by Dr. K. H. Johnson and Dr. J. H. H. Johnson. The collection was made in the mountains of Japan and the islands of the Pacific. The collection was made in the mountains of Japan and the islands of the Pacific. The collection was made in the mountains of Japan and the islands of the Pacific.

But considerable and unexpected successes with the young Japanese. His original gift of 100000 specimens was not placed in the hands of the Japanese. (1911)

Count Yoshitaka ARIMA: Former Agriculture and Forestry Minister and Member House of Peers.

- 1884 Dec. Born Tokyo, son of late Count Satsuma Arima. Married
- 1910 Graduated Keio University College, Tokyo Imperial University.
- * Assistant Professor Tokyo Imperial University.
- * Visited United States and Europe.
- 1924 Elected House of Representatives.
- 1927 Succeeded to office.
- * Director General, Japan Railway Company.
- 1932-33 Parliamentarian, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry,
- * Member House of Peers.
- * Chairman, Japanese Rural Land Bank.
- 1937-38 1939- Jan. Agriculture and Forestry Minister in first Kamei Cabinet.
- 1939 President, Keio University.
- 1940-41 Resigned from House of Peers, became Director General Imperial War Assistance Association.
- 1941 Chief Executive Director, Chief of Secretariat and Chief General Affairs Bureau of IRA.
- 1942 President, The Asia Continental Association.
- 1943 President, Japan and Southern Regional Society.
- 1944 Member, Board of Planning Council, Committee Small and Middle sized Industry, Investment Council and Economic Development Council.
- 1945 7 Mar. Named Chairman of Research Committee on Wartime Livelihood in Ministry.
- 1945 15 May Appointed Director, Finance Ministry.
- Address: 70 Sakuragaoka, Shinagawa, Tokyo.

One of founders of the "unofficial" Japanese Economic Society. When latter formed for national economic planning through a single national party and not self-interest of political parties to further that end. (16) Chairman of the Preparatory Committee charged with working out details of organizing IRAA. In 1945 was president of the important, politically inspired cooperative movement of 100,000 farmers. (1945)

1884 Born Arita (Arita). Younger brother of Arita
 1909 Graduate of College, Tokyo Imperial University.
 1911 Entered Foreign Service, Eliza, Canada, Moscow,
 1912 Consul (Mukden).
 1913 Secretary in Foreign Office
 1914 Attended Paris Peace Conference
 1915 First Legation Secretary and Consul at Peking
 1916 First Secretary Legation in Washington
 1917 Attended Washington Armament Conference
 1918 First Secretary Legation in Peking
 1919 Consul General at Tientsin
 1920 Consul General at Berlin
 1921 Sept. Director Asiatic Bureau, Foreign Office
 1922 Minister to Austria and Hungary
 1923 Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs
 1924 Nov. Ambassador to Belgium
 1925 Feb. Ambassador to China
 1926 Oct. 25 Foreign Minister in Kato's Cabinet
 1927 Minister to Foreign Office
 1928 Oct.-1929 Foreign Minister in Kato's and Arita's Cabinets
 1929 Jan.-Jul. Foreign Minister in Kato's Cabinet
 1929 Aug. Special Envoy to Manchukuo regime along with Baron Hironaka
 1930 May Ambassador to Japan (Diplomatic Administration
 1931 Nov. Member House of Peers (Joined Keio Gakuin, one of House
 1932 July Minister to Foreign Ministry, Tojo Cabinet
 1933 Oct. Appointed Advisor to Foreign Ministry Keio Cabinet.

President, Japan Foreign Policy Association; Chairman, Committee for
 Welfare of Japanese Residents in Foreign Countries; Advisor, East Asia
 Development Headquarters of Imperial Asia Assistance Association.

Address: 1-20 A-chome, Shimo, Chofu Yodokushiku, Tokyo.

Officially reported to have chosen to go to Austria as Minister in
 preference to succeeding to Japan's policy in Manchuria. Later gained
 the army's confidence and as Foreign Minister supported a policy of
 expansionism in Asia, declared that Manchuria was child's play. (19 20)
 Reported to have reached high position through shrewdness and common sense
 rather than because of brilliant diplomatic gifts. Apparently able to
 temper aggressiveness of military in dealing with foreign nations without
 antagonizing them. (20)

1932 Commander 10th Infantry Division
 1931 Head of Kwangtung Army's Special Service Section, Major
 1932 Head of Special Service Section, Major (Colonel)
 Commander 9th Infantry Brigade.
 1933 Head of Kwangtung Army's Special Service Section, Major
 1936 Highest Advisor to North China Autonomous Government.
 Lieutenant General Commander Home Unit of 1st Division,
 1937 Commander Home Unit of 14th Division.
 1937-39 Commander 14th Division in China and took part in various
 engagements in North China and southward.
 1940 Member Supreme Military Council; Commandant, Military Academy
 1941 Apr. General
 1941 June Inspector General of Military Aviation
 1943 May 1 Commander Eastern Military Defense Zone of Japan
 1944 Mar. Relieved of foregoing post and appointed Commander in Chief
 7th Area (Singapore)
 1945 Apr. Inspector General of Military Training
 1945 May Concurrently Member Supreme Military Council

Address: 107 Shimotsenjaka, Mitaka-machi, Tokyo 1941-43

So-called 'Lawrence of Manchuria' and one of most sinister figures in
 the China area. (1) Head of Kwangtung Army's Special Service Section at
 different times and person was arch conspirator and strategist of Manchuria
 (His presence indicated where trouble would next occur). Was in Moscow prior
 Kwangtung Army moved to occupy Manchuria and acted as Major of Guards for
 one month. In Pictoria when Henry Pu Yi (now Emperor of Manchukuo) left
 there on Japanese boat for Dairen; In Harbin just prior to Kwangtung Army's
 advance into North Manchuria in 1932. (26) In November 1935 failed in 1935
 campaign to create an autonomous North China under Japanese control be-
 cause of unexpected opposition of authority by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek
 and apparently by Tokyo Foreign Office also. A few days later was named
 Mowei Autonomous Federation (including Pictoria) and was being made
 a Chinese puppet. In 1936 China created semi-autonomous North China region. (27)
 Dohara was suddenly recalled from China in 1936, supposedly because Tokyo
 authorities perceived his usefulness there had been exhausted (28) Appointed
 to Supreme Military Council in 1940 believed to have taken place be-
 cause his specialized knowledge of China and Manchuria available to that
 body. (29)

Just prior to his being relieved as Commander of Eastern Military
 Defense Zone in March 1944, Dohara was reported to have been a doctor
 who he collected skeletons of Japanese officials. He secured certain
 segment of captured U.S. soldiers and carried back to Japan, Chinese
 villagers who were later found U.S. files were reports of so-called
 resulting from the North China collection. (30)

In 1936 U.S. Military Attaché in Tokyo described Dohara as meeting
 foreigners easily, possessing stimulating personality with good sense of
 humor, and calling freely. Socially not a moderate drinker. The Military
 Attaché in Pictoria in 1935 reported he gave impression of a man of
 brilliant capacities and decidedly interior character. (31)

Biography 3070: Former Japanese Ambassador (Present Ambassador) (1941-1945)
Transcript Summary

1889 Nov. Born Mariko, Son of Yamashiro Koto. Married Wada,
 daughter of Taroichiro Matsuda.
 1908 Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University. Joined
 Mitsubishi on graduation.
 " Chief, General Affairs Department, Mitsubishi Trading Company.
 " Manager, Pankow and Wakamatsu branches of Mitsubishi Trading
 Company.
 " Vice Chief, Inhabited Kobe Dockyard.
 " Managing Director, Mitsubishi Heavy Industry Company.
 1912 President Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Company.
 1923 Mar. Appointed Cabinet Advisor.
 1924-25 Director Imperial Rule Assistance Association.
 1928 Jan. Vice President Asiatic Industrial Association.
 1929 July Appointed a member of Board of Technology.

Address: 645 Yamashiro, Ofuna-ku, Yokohama-ken.

Biography 3070: Former Prime Minister of Peers; Former Prime Minister

1824 Mar. Born with wife, Son of Yoshitomo Koto. Married
 daughter of Wada, daughter of Matsuda.
 1908 Appointed Political Department, Tokyo Imperial University,
 attached Home Office.
 " Director Police Bureau of Home Office.
 1924 Director General, General Affairs Department, Government
 Council of Peers.
 1930 Member House of Peers.
 " Director General Japan Young Men's Association.
 1932-34 Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Minister of State, Cabinet.
 1934-36 Minister of State, Cabinet.
 1936 Acting President.
 1940 Director Imperial Rule Assistance Association.
 1942 June- Director, General Affairs Bureau, IDAA.
 1943 Apr. 1944 Vice President, IDAA.
 July Minister without Portfolio in Tojo Cabinet.
 1945 May 1944 Minister without Portfolio in Tojo Cabinet.
 July Minister without Portfolio in Tojo Cabinet.
 1944 Jan. - President Youth Corps, IDAA.
 Aug. President Youth Corps, IDAA.
 1944 Sept. Chairman Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (no
 signature).

Address: 35 Yamashiro, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

variously reported to have 1,000,000 to 5,000,000 members in all parts of the empire. This organization later became the Youth Corps of the IJA. In August 1944 was appointed Vice President of Youth Corps and Director of its Central Headquarters.

On 12 January 1945 resigned Youth Corps posts to assist in Admiral Seizo Kobayashi's campaign to organize new political party to take place of IRAPS. Radio Tokyo reported on 9 January 1945 that Hashimoto was one of three organizers of GEA Doshi-kai (Comrades League) which is expected to have important influence in new party. One of seven prominent dissenters who resigned from Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society on 17 February 1945, ostensibly to further the prosecution of the "holy war" and the formation of a new political structure to cope with the present emergency. IRAPS was dissolved shortly afterward.

Dr. Kunihiro HASHIDA: Former Minister of Education

1882 Mar. Born Tottori Prefecture. Son of Kenzo Fujita and adopted by Hashida family. Married Kinie, sister of Taishun Ito
 1908 Graduated Medical College, Tokyo Imperial University
 1914 Sent to Europe as government student
 1919 Awarded Doctorate degree
 1922-37 Professor Tokyo Imperial University
 1937 President First Higher School
 1940 Jul. Minister of Education in Konoye and Tojo Cabinets
 1944 Mar. Appointed Director, Teachers' Training Institute of Ministry of Education
 1944 July Appointed Councilor to Board of Technology

Address: 159, Ogikubo 1-chome, Suginami-ku, Tokyo

Pro-militarist. In 1943 officiated as advisor to Nanking Government in reforming entire educational system. (42)

Seinosuke (Kiyonosuke) HASHIMOTO: Member Privy Council; Member House of Peers

1940 Director of Agricultural Regeneration Association
 1942 July-44 Director of Business Bureau of Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (recently dissolved)
 1944 Mar. Member National Movement Liaison Headquarters
 1944 May Appointed Member Privy Council

Lieutenant General Hikosaburo HATA: Chief of Staff, Kwantung Army; Member Supreme Military Council

1891 Born
 * Graduated Military Staff College
 1925 Assistant Military Attache to Russia
 1930-33 Military Attache to Poland, Latvia and Rumania

1937 - 1938 Chief of Special Service Section, General Army
 1938 - 1939 Chief of Special Service Section, General Army
 1939 - 1940 Chief of Special Service Section, General Army
 1940 - 1941 Chief of Special Service Section, General Army
 1941 - 1942 Chief of Special Service Section, General Army
 1942 - 1943 Chief of Special Service Section, General Army
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 2018 - 2019 Chief of Special Service Section, General Army
 2019 - 2020 Chief of Special Service Section, General Army
 2020 - 2021 Chief of Special Service Section, General Army
 2021 - 2022 Chief of Special Service Section, General Army
 2022 - 2023 Chief of Special Service Section, General Army
 2023 - 2024 Chief of Special Service Section, General Army
 2024 - 2025 Chief of Special Service Section, General Army

Considered one of the best informed Japanese officers on Russian matters. His book entitled "Our Neighbor Russia" was reputed to be impartial. (43)

In 1938 was Chief of Special Service Section, a combined military police and goshu organization with a reputation for corruption, oppression and physical torture of suspects. Reputed to be one of the most powerful men "behind the scenes". (44)

Field Marshal Shunroku Hata: Member Supreme Military Council. Head of one of the General Army Commands in Japan proper

1879 July Born Hokkaido. Brother of late General Eisaro Hata.
 Married Chiyo, sister of Kuroku Hebe
 1901 Graduated Military Academy
 1907 Graduated Military Staff College
 1920 Stalled in Germany
 1926 Commander Fourth Brigade, Field Artillery
 1927 Chief, Fourth Section, General Staff Office
 1931 Inspector General of Artillery
 1933 Commander 14th Division
 1935 Director Army Aviation Department
 1936 Commander Japanese garrison in Formosa
 1937 Aug. General
 1938 Member Supreme Military Council
 1938 Feb. Commander Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Central China
 1939 Chief Aide de Camp to Emperor
 1939 Aug-1940 July War Minister of Abo and Yonai Cabinets
 1940-41 Supreme Military Councilor
 1941 Mar. Commander in Chief of Japanese Forces in China
 1944 June Field Marshal
 1944 Nov. Inspector General of Military Education, and automatically a member of Supreme Military Council
 1945 Apr. Relieved of above duty; given one of two General Army Commands in Japan proper

Address: 122 Taishido, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo

One of over 100,000 of Japanese army officers and army personnel, personnel of the army. Graduated from Military Staff College at age of 25. In 1939 reported more conspicuous better informed. and 1941 Colonel of Foreign reported that average high Japanese officer. He served disqualification average. Top grade Tokyo was result of February 1937. Following leading coverage of 1941-35 required General issue noted as Commander of Japanese Forces in Central China for purpose of restoring discipline. With his wife and children. (1, 21, 46, 47, 57)

Minister of Army Affairs. Although rated as a conservative in his own sympathies with the political doctrine of "Young Officer" group, he has been a firm supporter of Japan's totalitarian foreign and domestic policy during recent years. While Minister of War in Tojo Cabinet presented following demands: (1) rearmament system designed at China Incident; (2) establishment of new political structure (new empire); (3) creation of new defense system; (4) change in foreign policy; (5) closer ties with Italy. Greater Tojo reform agreement, 1941, 1942, the cabinet fell, and Japan started on her totalitarian course. (48, 49)

According to Domei report broadcast from Tokyo 7 April 1945 Hata was given one of two new general army commands to control ground defenses of Japanese homeland (Field Marshal Sugiyama was given the other). Both will be directly responsible to the Emperor.

A close friend of former Premier Koiso and classmate of Field Marshal Sugiyama. Speaks some German. Affable and convivial with the reputation (in 1937) of being able to drink more liquor than any other officer in the Japanese Army and still retain his senses. (45)

Yoshiaki HATA : President, North China Development Co.; Former Minister of Commerce and Industry.

1879 Sept. Born Tokyo; eldest son of Saimo Hata; m. Taura, 2nd daughter of Yoshitane Suga
1903 Graduated from Tokyo Imperial University in civil engineering; Joined Railways Ministry and became Chief of the Track Research Section and later Director of Construction Bureau.
1926-29 Vice Minister of Railways
1929 Retired from Government service and appointed to House of Peers
1932-35 Vice President, South Manchuria Railway Company
Member of the International Tourist Industries Committee
President, Tohoku Development Electric Power Co.
1939 Jan-Aug. Minister of Commerce and Industry in Hiranuma Cabinet
1938 Oct. to 1939 Apr. Overseas Minister, concurrently
1939-42 President, Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry. President, Imperial Petroleum Co.
1941 Dec. Minister of Railways in Tojo Cabinet
1943 Nov 1 Minister of Transportation and Communications in reorganized Tojo Cabinet
1944 Feb. Replaced as Minister of Transportation and Communications

1889 Mar. Born Aichi Prefecture. Son of Tadamasa, 1st Baron of the 1st Rank, 1st Grade, daughter of Kan'eiyo Tokumasa, President, Chiyoda Printing Company and Vice-President, Mainichi Shimbun (newspaper). Member, Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Chairman, Aki Goseon Purchasing Union.

1941 Sept. Appointed Director IRAPS

Address: 210 Kitasuginagawa, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo

Vice Admiral Masaharu HIBINO: Member Supreme Military Council

1885 Mar. Born Aichi Prefecture; eldest son of Gonjuro Hibino, m. Shizu, eldest daughter of Ichitaro Nakajima
 1906 Graduated Naval Academy
 * Graduated Naval Staff College
 1914 Took part in capture and occupation of German islands in Pacific
 1920 Assistant to Capt. Heigo Taracka of cruiser "Kasuga"
 1921 May Assistant Naval Attache, Washington
 * Captain, R.I.M.S. "Ohi," "Asama," "Hyuga"
 * Instructor, Naval Staff College and Military Staff College
 * Commander, 1st Naval Squadron
 * Chief, Naval Affairs Propagation Department (sic)
 1935-36 Commander, 11th Naval Squadron on Yangtze River
 1936-37 Commander, Japanese Naval force in Manchukuo
 1937 Dec. President, Naval Staff College
 1940 Apr. Commander, Kure Naval Station
 * Member, Supreme War Council

Address: 652, 1-chome, Daice-machi, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo

A Department of Justice report of 27 October 1920 showed that Lieutenant Commander Masaharu Hibino, formerly in Personnel Bureau of Tokyo Navy Ministry, arrived San Francisco 7 September 1920 aboard cruiser "Kasuga" as aid to its Captain. Previous information indicated he was here in connection with call to Japanese reservists in U.S. to return to Japan for military duty immediately. Very actively engaged ashore during cruiser's 3-day stay, conferring with local Japanese leaders. Came to Washington 1921 as Assistant Naval Attache. Speaks English and several other languages fluently (20)

General H.I.H. Prince Naruhiko HIROSHI-KUNI: Member, Supreme Military Council; Commander in Chief, Defense General Headquarters (Japan proper, Korea, Formosa, Saghalien)

1887 Dec. Born, 9th son of late H.I.H. Prince Asaoka Munie m. Tamiko, 9th daughter of late Emperor Meiji, 18 May 1915

1906 Director, Civil and Criminal Affairs Bureau, Justice Ministry
 1907 Toured Europe and America
 Received doctorate degree; Procurator General; President, Supreme Court
 1907 or 1908 Vice Minister of Justice in Saionji Cabinet
 1912 Vice President, Privy Council
 * President, Juridical System Council
 * Chairman, Religious System Investigation Committee
 * Member, Shrine System Investigation Committee
 1923 Minister of Justice in Yamamoto Cabinet
 1924 Appointed to House of Peers by Emperor
 1926 Created Baron
 * President, Nihon University
 * President, Kokuhonsha, rightist organization
 * President, Shuyodan
 1936-1939 President, Privy Council
 1939 Jan. - Aug. Premier
 1940 Dec. 7 Minister without Portfolio in second Konoye Cabinet
 1940 Dec. 21 Home Minister in second Konoye Cabinet
 1941 Jul. 18 Vice Premier and Minister without Portfolio in third Konoye Cabinet
 Oct. 41
 1945 Apr. President Privy Council
 1945 June 30 Named one of the leaders of the Home Defense League

Address: 429 Nishi Okubo, 1-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo

Hugh Byas in "Government by Assassination" characterizes Hiranuma as a sincere unbeliever in political parties. As founder and leader of nationalistic Kokuhonsha (disbanded after Tokyo military revolt of 26 February 1936) was supposed to have totalitarian leanings, but as Premier and later he pursued moderate course. (5,53,16). When Germany concluded a nonaggression pact with Russia on 23 August 1939, thus casting shadow on his Cabinet's pro-Axis policy, Hiranuma's strong sense of responsibility made him resign, even though his Cabinet had refused to conclude military alliance with Germany as desired by Japanese military extremists and Germany. Never an ardent pro-German collaborationist; rather had advocated rapprochement with democracies. (20, 55)

When Hiranuma joined second Konoye Cabinet 7 December 1940, he and the Premier were generally regarded as strongest possible combination obtainable of Japanese civilian political leadership. Believed to have been thoroughly in sympathy with Premier Konoye's policies. (56)

A bitter opponent of London Naval Treaty, he approved of Japan's withdrawal from League of Nations, abrogation of Washington Naval Treaty, and conclusion of Anti-Comintern Pact with Germany in 1936 and later with Italy. Gave support, nevertheless, to those groups desiring peace and opposing closer alliance with Axis. While Premier dispatched secret mission to Axis capitals to hold in check Ambassador Oshima in Berlin and Ambassador Shiratori in Rome, both very pro-Axis. (5, 57)

Tanaka's influence over the Japanese Government is Japan's greatest asset. He is responsible for the policy of Japan's expansion, and he is endeavoring to restrain ultranationalist hotshoes, reportedly, threatening to arrest prominent ultranationalists in July 1941 but being obliged to desert by assassination warning. Other sources state he was wounded by an assassin in a north later. (5)

A member of Jushin (senior statesman) is called into consultation occasionally by the Government in power. Tokyo broadcast of 12 April 1941, quoting Asahi Shimbun, stated that he is one of four former Premiers who take the lead among the Jushin in nominating premiers, the others being Konoye, Goto, and Wakatsuki.

Hachinaburo HIRAO: Member House of Peers and Privy Council.

1866 May Born Gifu Prefecture Son of Tokikoto Tanaka and adopted by Tadasu Hirao. Married Suza, sister of Kamekichi Suzuki.
 1890 Graduated Tokyo Higher Commercial School.
 President, Kawasaki Dockyard Company and Kawasaki Steamship Company.
 * Director, Tokyo Marine & Fire Insurance Company, Fuso Marine & Fire Insurance Company and Tokyo Salvage Company.
 1935 Chairman, Economic Mission to Brazil. Member House of Peers
 1936 Mar. -
 1937 Feb. Minister of Education in Hirota Cabinet
 1938-39 Supreme Advisor to Japanese Expeditionary Force to North China and Provisional Government of China in Peking
 1942 Advisor IIRAA and IIRAPS. President of Iron and Steel Control Society

Address: 18, 2-chome, Kobinata Dai-nachi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo

Prominent businessman. Interested in educational matters for many years and founded several schools, including Konan College.

Vice Admiral Noboru HIRATA: Member Supreme Military Council.

1885 Dec. Born Tokyo, 2nd son of Count Tosuke Hirata; m. Tomoko, 3rd daughter of Mori Goshi Tsurumi
 1906 Graduated Naval Academy
 * Graduated Naval Staff College
 * Assistant Director, Submarine School
 * Chief, Personnel Section, Sasebo Naval Station
 * Commander, 1st Submarine Squadron
 * On duty with Naval General Staff
 1925 Aide de Camp to Emperor
 1937 Dec. Vice Admiral
 * Commander, Sasebo Naval Station
 * On duty with Naval General Staff
 1941 Oct. - Commander, Yokosuka Naval Station
 1942 Nov.

1942 Member House of Peers
1943 Vice President, National Red Cross Association

Address: 41 Kitayamabuchi-cho, Ichigono-ku, Tokyo

Hisatada HIROSE: Member House of Peers

1889 Born Yamaguchi Prefecture
1914 Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University;
Entered Home Office
* Commissioner, Metropolitan Police Board; Chief, Police
Affairs Department of Shiga-ken.
* Commissioner, Social Affairs Bureau, Home Office; Chief,
Internal Affairs Department, Fukui-ken
* Director, Reconstruction Bureau, Home Office.
1929 Deputy Mayor of Tokyo
* Governor Saitama-ken
1934-36 Director, Civil Engineering Bureau, Home Office
1937 Director, Public Works Bureau of Home Ministry; Vice
Minister of Home Affairs.
1938 Vice Minister of Welfare
1939 Jan-Aug. Welfare Minister in Hiranuma Cabinet
1940 Director, Cabinet Legislation Bureau of Yonai Cabinet
1940 July Appointed member House of Peers. President of Industrial
Corporation.
1944 July -
1945 Feb. Minister of Welfare in Koiso Cabinet
1945 Feb.
10-20 Chief Cabinet Secretary and Minister without Portfolio
in Koiso Cabinet.

Address: 15, Midorigaoka, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo

Hirose resigned as Welfare Minister to become Chief Cabinet Secretary on 10 February 1945. At the time the Tokyo press and radio hailed him as a "big caliber" man, the logical successor to Takeo Tanaka, the retiring follower of Koiso. As Welfare Minister, however, Hirose had faced considerable criticism in the Diet from those desiring more effective mobilization of Japanese workers along military lines. On 21 February the Tokyo radio stated that Hirose found himself unable to agree with Premier Koiso regarding the operation of the regional administrative council and resigned his post.

A bureaucrat inclined to the status-quo-maintenance faction, an intimate of Marquis Kido. (58)

As Foreign Minister until February 1937, when General Hirota succeeded him, Ambassador Grew and his associates on his staff would be responsible for relations with the U.S. Ambassador. Grew's general approach to relations with all foreign countries and succeeded to a degree in his plans for expansion there would be to war while he was Premier. Grew's personal relationship between War Minister and policy makers in the cabinet and his influence in the cabinet. Ambassador Grew in "Ten Years in Japan" states many believed Hirota's policy of friendship and moderation was strategy to further Japan's expansion by peaceful means, but points out repeatedly in this connection that no Japanese could hold high office who opposed Japan's continental expansion. This would partly explain Hirota's acceptance of the famous "Three Principles" for Sino-Japanese relations, acceptance of which would have placed China under Japanese control, also the conclusion of the Anti-Comintern Agreement with Germany on 25 November 1936. As Foreign Minister in Hirota's Konohe Cabinet was obliged to resign in May 1937 because he was not strong enough to oppose Grew in his insistence that Foreign Office should control Japan's foreign relations with China. Grew is said to have implied Foreign Minister Hatoyama's defective foreign policy, the member of Imperial Diet (senior statesman) his advice to political circles was to rise to Government in power.

Sei 1937 (1937) - Permanent Counselor of Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

1897 Aug. Born Higashi Hirofumi's Son of Koizumi Kamei. Married Michiko, daughter of Mihai Hashiwara.
 1919 Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University.
 * Secretary and Police Chief, Gunma, Fukui, Niigata, and Nagasaki Prefectures.
 * Director, Administrative Bureau of Aichi Prefecture.
 * Director, General Affairs Bureau of Hokkaido Government.
 1927 Feb. Director, White Paper Office.
 1930 June Director, Police Bureau, Home Office.
 1932 Jan. Director, Miyazaki Prefecture.
 1934 Jan. Director, Police Bureau, Home Office.
 1935 Apr. Governor, Miyazaki Prefecture.
 1936 Apr. Permanent Counselor, FFA and IRRA Youth Corps.
 1941 Sept. Assigned as Director of Group Bureau of IRRA.

Address: Unknown

Kumataki HOFUC. Adviser to East Asia Development Headquarters of Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

1874 Jan. Born Miyazaki Prefecture. Son of Ueda Hanzo. Married Riki, daughter of Kikaku Nishio.
 * Graduated Tokyo Imperial College, then Keio University and later University of Brussels.

1927 Lieutenant General
 1928-31 Commander 10th Division (Himeji)
 1931 Aug. 1 Commander Kwantung Army, Manchuria
 1933 General
 1933-35 Commander Kwantung Army
 1935 Chief aide de camp to Emperor
 1935 Created Baron. Member Supreme War Council
 1936 Retired from active service
 1938 Apr. President Soldiers Protection Board
 1943 Director Military Health Bureau, Welfare Ministry
 1944 Sept. Advisor to New Asia Movement of IRRA
 1945 May Member Privy Council
 1945 30 June Named one of the leaders of Home Defense League
 Address: 8 Uenohara Nakano-ku, Tokyo

In 1918 distinguished himself as commander of a detachment in Siberia. After World War I accompanied General Ugaki on mission to China to secure military cooperation and arrange for a loan of Yen 20,000,000 to China. As advisor to Chang Tso-lin, one-time Manchurian dictator, is said to have been latter's real chief of staff in war with Chinese southern forces. (20) As commander of Kwantung Army took prominent part in occupation of Manchuria in 1931. Late Count Uchida, at that time president of South Manchuria Railway, and Honjo were lifelong friends and many well informed Japanese believed that the two conceived, planned and executed Mukden incident of 18 September 1931 without reference to Tokyo. Was retired because of technical implication in Tokyo army revolt of 26 February 1936. His son-in-law, Captain Ichitaro Yamaguchi, was sentenced to life imprisonment for assisting the insurgents.

A Japanese source characterizes Honjo as a stern and resolute military man, but friendly and gentle as an individual. Neither drinks nor smokes. (34)

Sueo HORIE: Chief Secretary of Privy Council

1884 Feb. Born Tokyo Prefecture. Son of Yoshiki Ichino. Married Shizuyo, daughter of K. Horie and adopted by family.
 1909 Graduated Tokyo Imperial University, politics. Entered Civil Service.
 * Police Superintendent of Shiga and Gifu Prefectures.
 * Secretary Privy Council
 * Councilor Court of Administrative Litigation
 1939 Appointed Chief Secretary of Privy Council

Address: 37 Nakadori-machi, Suginami-ku, Tokyo

Admiral Gengo HYAKUTAKE (Retd.): Former member, Supreme Military Council; President, Kyushu Imperial University

1882 Jan. Born Saga Prefecture; younger brother of Admiral Saburo Hyakutake; m. Sumi, eldest daughter of Masayasu Yokoyama
 1902 Graduated Naval Academy
 1915 Graduated Naval Staff College

Commander, Naval Academy

Chief gunnery officer, Washita

Staff, Yokosuka Naval Station

Gunnery Staff, Songo

Staff, Naval Board

Attache, Embassy in France.

1924 Retired; member International Tourist Industrial Committee.

1943 Oct.-

1944

Chairman of Councilors of East Asia Development Headquarters
Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

President of Japan Argentine Society. Leader of Far East Society
(Ultra Nationalistic Society), Fascist Jikyoku Kyogikai (Current Front
Congress) and Fascist Sainai Yokusan Kyogikai (Congress of Theater
Support). President of Wasahige Kusuroki Committee (Society for Stirring
up Fighting Spirit).

Yasajiro ISHINOMIYA: Member House of Representatives. Director Imperial
Rule Assistance Political Society (now dissolved)

1884 Sept. Born Oita Prefecture. Son of Yasaburo Ishinomiya.

Married Sawako, daughter of Toshikazu Kuroki.

Graduated Tung-Wen College

1904 Managing editor, Chinese paper, Peking.

1910-16 Editor, Osaka Asahi Shimbun.

1916 President, Chiang-King.

* Councilor, Home Ministry

1937-39 Parliamentary Vice Minister of Navy

1941 Executive Director, Toa Dobun-kai

Address: 21, Aoba-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo

Seihin (Mariaki) IKEDA: Member House of Peers. Member Privy Council.

1857 July Born Yonezawa Prefecture. Son of Mariami Ikeda.

Married Tsuya, daughter of late Hikojiro Nakamatsuya.

* Graduated Keio University

* Graduated Harvard University

1895 Joined Mitsui Bank

1898-99 In Europe to investigate banking business.

* Manager Business Affairs Department of Mitsui Head Office

1909-36 Managing Director Mitsui Bank

1923-33 Chairman, Tokyo Clearing House

1937 Governor, Bank of Japan

1937 Dec. Advisor, Finance Ministry. Councilor of Home Ministry

1938 May-

1939 Jan. Finance Minister and concurrently Commerce and Industries Minister
of 1st Konohe Cabinet.

1939 Jan-

1941 July. Member Cabinet Advisory Council

1940 Member House of Peers

1941 Named Member Privy Council

1944 Chairman, Board of Directors, Mitsui Concl.

SECRET

Address: Japanbako-cho, Nishi-ku, Tokyo

Leading representative of Japanese high finance. A pillar of Mitsui "Zaibatsu". "Zaibatsu" refer to financial cliques which own or control industries and other enterprises by means of cartels, trusts or holding companies. They are traditionally empire-builders, conservative, nationalistic and pro-military. (64)

As Finance Minister strongly opposed application of General Mobilization Law which provided for regimentation of Japanese industry and population along totalitarian lines. As political representative of Mitsui Company in the Privy Council under Tojo, he opposed Tojo and apparently was active in the overthrow of Tojo's Cabinet. (55)

Major Baron Iwakura (Bannan) IDA (Retd.): Member House of Peers; Director Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (now dissolved)

1881	Born Tokyo. Son of Yuzuru Ida.
*	Graduated Keio University and Peers' School.
*	Entered military service; fought in Russo-Japanese War.
*	Instructor Military Academy.
1940 July	Member of New Political Structure Preparatory Committee
1941	Director Imperial Rule Assistance Association
1942	Director IRAPS
1944 Mar.	Appointed member of National Movement Liaison headquarters.

Leader of Fascist Kokusei Shisei Kenkyukai, of ultra-nationalistic Fascist Kokusaku Hankyo Renmei and Fascist Koa Mekkyo Renmei. (65)

Address: 62 Nagatacho 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

As a member of New Political Structure Preparatory Committee in 1940 helped to lay foundation of Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Toshio IMAYOSHI: Former Bureau Chief, Greater East Asia Ministry

1898 June	Born Oita Prefecture; eldest son of Magoichi Imayoshi; m. Yoshiko, eldest daughter of Hikoshichi Maki.
1922	Graduated from Tokyo Imperial University, law
*	Joined Home Office
*	Served as local police superintendent
*	Secretary of Reconstruction Bureau. Home Office
*	Chief, Education Department, Wakayama Prefecture
*	Police Chief, Iwate Prefecture
*	Chief, 1st Section, Chosen Bureau, Overseas Ministry
*	Section chief, Superintendence Bureau, Overseas Ministry
*	Chief Secretary to Minister of Overseas Affairs
1937	Chief, Investigation Section, Overseas Ministry
1938 Mar.	Chief, Administration Board, Kwantung Bureau, Heinking
1940 Nov.	Director, North Colonization Bureau, Overseas Ministry

1942 Apr. 1 (Feb. 22), graduation of Tokyo Imperial University and Army Academy
 1943 Apr. Chief, Administrative Planning Division (Imperial)

Address: 702 Matsubara-cho, Setagaya, Tokyo

Devised a plan to send 1,000,000 families to Manchukuo over a period of 20 years. He reported to his superior: "Whatever may be said, Manchukuo is the reservoir of the East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere. At all hazards we cannot neglect the willing construction of Manchukuo." (66)

Hirose (Hiroseki) Ikuo: Former Minister of Agriculture and Forestry and of
 Oriental Affairs

1892 Dec. Born Tokyo. Graduate of Keiochi Inst. Married. Father, manager
 of Nishikubo Textile.

1917 Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University; entered
 Agriculture and Commerce Ministry.

" Chief, Finance Section of Agriculture and Forestry
 Ministry; Chief Fin. Section and Chief, Agricultural Section

1937 May-

Sept Vice President, National Planning Board

1937 Vice Minister of Agriculture and Forestry

1938 Managing Director, Japan Marine Products Company

1940 Vice Minister of Agriculture and Forestry

1941 July-

1941 April Minister of Agriculture and Forestry in Tokyo Cabinet

1941 Dec.

1942 May General Minister in Tokyo Cabinet

1944 Member to War-time Food Provision Council

1945 18 Mar. Emer. President of Society for Defense of the Fatherland.

Address: 1, Aoba-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo

One and 1/2 others who had withdrawn their membership from IMAS
 on 14 March 1941 organized the extremist "Seikoku Daishinai" (Society for
 the Defense of the Fatherland) within the House of Representatives.

Major General Marquis Sanoza (SANOZA) (IMC) (Retd.), Chamberlain of the Court,
 Director Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (now dissolved)

1867 Feb. Born Tokyo. Son of late Prince Tera Tadamasa, latter chamberlain
 to late Marquis Matsudaira Inoue.

" Graduated Military Academy

" Studied in Europe and U.S. three years

1905 Artillery Sub-Lieutenant

1909 Colonel

" Chief, Mobilization Section, War Office. Retired active service

1912 Director IMAS.

1900-1901: Ambassador of Japan to the United States
 1901-1902: Ambassador of Japan to the United States
 1902-1903: Ambassador of Japan to the United States

Address: 42 Higashi-Shinjy, Shinjy, Tokyo

Received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science of Foreign Relations from University of Berlin in 1905. Cited for promoting scientific relations between Germany and Japan.

Baron Tadaatsu ISHIGURO: Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

1884 Jan. Born Tokyo. Son of Late Viscount Tadanori Ishiguro.
 Married Kikyo, daughter of Baron Fuku-chige Hozumi.
 1908 Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University. Joined
 Agriculture and Forestry Ministry.
 * Director Agriculture Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry
 Ministry.
 1911-15 Travelled in Europe and America
 1931 Vice Minister, Agriculture and Forestry Ministry.
 * Chairman, Sangyo Kaigi Club Ninko.
 1940 July-
 1941 June Agriculture and Forestry Minister of second Honryo Cabinet.
 1942 President East Asia Agricultural Research Institute; Director
 Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (now dissolved)
 1943 Jan. Appointed Member House of Peers.
 1943 Nov.-1944 Vice Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in Tojo Cabinet
 1945 Apr. Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Suzuki Cabinet

Address: 17, Agata-cho, Utsunomiya-ku, Tokyo
 Connected by marriage with Count Hideo Kodama.

Viscount Kikujiro ISHII: Member Privy Council. Killed 25 May 1945 in an air
 in Tokyo.

1867 Mar. Born Oita Prefecture. Adopted son of Yu Ishii. Married
 Tama, daughter of Seitoku Hashimura.
 1890 Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University. Entered
 Foreign Service.
 1894 Second Secretary, Legation in France
 1896 Consul, Yokohama
 1898 Secretary, Legation in China
 * Director Trade Bureau, Foreign Office.
 1907 Sent to Vancouver and San Francisco to investigate anti-
 Japanese Movement.
 1908 Foreign Affairs Minister
 1911 Created Baron
 1912-15 Ambassador to France.
 1915-17 Foreign Minister
 1918 Appointed House Member of Peers

1915-16 Ambassador to United States
 * Created Viscount
 * Reappointed Ambassador to France
 1927 Chief delegate Disarmament Conference at Geneva
 1932 Member Privy Council
 1933 Chief delegate to World Economic Conference, London.
 1937 Unofficial envoy to Europe to present Japan's side of Sino-Japanese conflict.
 1943 Named Honorary President of newly created Japanese Diplomatic Administration Association.
 1945 May 25 Killed in air raid Tokyo.
 Address: 15 Aoyacho Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

In 1929 known in Europe and United States as one of the best informed Japanese on international affairs. Through his many contacts with representatives of foreign countries he acquired an insight into world affairs which was enjoyed by few statesmen in Japan. Is best known in United States for his part in concluding the Ishii-Iansing agreement of 1917. (67)

Notaro ISUTWATA Imperial Household Minister.

1891 Oct. Born Tokyo. Son of Toshiichi Ishiwata. Married Ikeda, sister of Buntaro Yamada
 1916 Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University.
 entered Finance Ministry
 * Division Director, Tokyo and Osaka Revenue Superintendent Office
 * Section Chief, Finance and Taxation Bureau, Finance Ministry
 1936 Member, Cabinet Research Bureau
 1937 Feb. Director, Taxation Bureau, Finance Ministry
 1937 June Vice Minister of Finance
 1939 Jan. -
 Aug. Finance Minister of Hiranuma Cabinet
 1940 Jan.-Jul. Chief Secretary of Yonai Cabinet
 1940 Appointed Member House of Peers
 1941 Mar. Director General Imperial Rule Assistance Association
 1942-44 Supreme Economic Advisor to puppet government in Hankow
 1944 Feb. -
 1945 Feb. Minister of Finance, Koiso Cabinet
 1945 Feb. Minister Without Portfolio, concurrently Chief Secretary of Cabinet
 1945 Apr. Resigned with Koiso Cabinet
 1945 June 4 Appointed Imperial Household Minister
 Address: 125 Kago-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo

A pro-militarist financial bureaucrat closely associated with Seihin Ikeda (the most important governing staff member of Mitsui), and Prince Konoye. (68)

Largely credited with streamlining Japan's finances to meet the exigencies of war and with taking a leading part in helping Occupied

China reform her currency system. Likewise "persuaded" Burma and the Philippines to establish Central Banks, and Thailand to strengthen its Central Bank. (69)

Yutaka ISHIZAWA: Bureau Chief, Greater East Asia Ministry

1896 July Born Nara Prefecture
1922 Graduated in law Tokyo Imperial University; entered foreign service
* Served Consulate, Canton, China
* 3rd Secretary, Japanese Embassy, London; 2nd Secretary, London
* Consul General, Batavia, N.E.I.
* Chief, 3rd Section, European-Asiatic Bureau, Foreign Office
1940 Oct. Consul General, Batavia
1942 In war-time Temporary Research Council, Foreign Office
1944 Nov. 1 Chief, Southern Affairs Bureau, Greater East Asia Ministry

Address: Unknown

Eizo ISHIZUKA: Member Privy Council

1867 July Born Fukuoka Prefecture
1890 Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University; joined Civil Service
1891 Councilor, Cabinet Legislation Bureau
* Councilor, Government General of Formosa
* Director, Commerce Department of Government General of Chosen
* Chief, Civil Administration Department of Kwantung Government
* Member House of Peers
1929-31 Governor General of Formosa
* President, Oriental Development Company
1934 Member Privy Council

Address: 71, 2-chome, Hara-machi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

General Seishiro ITAGAKI: Former Minister of War

1885 Born Iwate Prefecture. Son of Masanori Itagaki. Married Kikuko, daughter of Kenkichi Ogasaki
1904 Graduated Military Academy
1916 Graduated Military Staff College
1924 Assistant Military Attache in China
1928 Colonel, Infantry. Commander 33rd Infantry Regiment
1929-31 Senior Staff, Kwantung Army Headquarters
1932 Major General. Attached to Kwantung Army Headquarters.

1925 Appointment as General Staff Headquarters.
 1933 July - Born. Made extensive trip through Europe and Asia.
 1934-35 Vice Chief of Staff, Kwangtung Army, Manchukuo Ministry.
 1936 Chief of Staff, Kwangtung Army.
 1937-38 Commanded troops in North China.
 1938 Jan. 1939 Aug. War Minister in First Katoke and Hirota Cabinets, Manchukuo.
 1939 Sept. Chief of Staff, Japanese Army in China.
 1941 July Promoted to General. Commander in Chief, Kwantung Army.
 1941 Dec. Relieved as Commander in Chief by Lt. General Yasuji Kuroki.

A former soldier and ex-vice commander and staff officer. Saw action with Manchuria for many years and credited with a major war in Manchuria incident of 1931 - 1932 of the so-called "Young Officers Group". Also as advocate of vigorous execution of so-called "military policy". An authority on Chinese affairs. A close friend of former Premier Hirota, who having been associated in the Kwantung Army during the 1930's (1930-31).

Sakon Naohiko, JR. KURA: Member House of Peers.

1881 May Born. Son of Naohiko Kura. Married Hiroko, daughter of Baron Naohiko Kura.
 * Graduated Tokyo Imperial University. Literature.
 * Stationed abroad.
 * Director Nippon Life Insurance Company.
 * Director Chiyoda Fire Insurance Company and Nippon Heavy Industries Company.
 1941-42 Director Imperial Rule Assistance Association and Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society.

Address: 24, Ichijaya, Nakano-ku, Saitama-ken, Tokyo.

Michio KURA: Former Justice Minister.

1883 Aug Born. Son of Michiohshi Iwamura. Married Ise. Daughter of Naohiko Kura.
 1910 Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University.
 * Public prosecutor.
 1934 Chief Public Prosecutor, Tokyo District Court.
 Director, Criminal Affairs Bureau of Justice Ministry.
 1937 Procurator General of Supreme Court.
 1941 July - Born.
 Justice Minister in Hirota Katoke Cabinet.
 1941-42 July Justice Minister in Tojo Cabinet.
 1941 June Appointed President of Tai Nippon Meliaron Association.

Address: 103, Ogikubo 2-chome, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Head of Second (China) Department of Continental Affairs, New Asia Movement, JEAN. Advisor, Osaka Shingyo.

H.I.H. Field Marshal Prince Kotohito KAN-131 Former Army Chief of Staff; Member, Board of Marshals and Admirals; Chairman, Supreme Military Council. Died 20 May 1945.

1865	Born Kyoto
1877-81	Studied Military Preparatory School
1882-86	Studied Military College in France
1887	2nd Lieutenant, Cavalry
1890	1st Lieutenant, Cavalry
1892	Captain, Cavalry
1894	Major, Cavalry
1894-5	Participated Sino-Japanese War
1897	Lt. Colonel, Cavalry
1899	Colonel, Cavalry
1901	Major General
1904-5	Played distinguished part in Manchuria in Russo-Japanese War Commander of 2nd Brigade (Morioka)
1906	Commander of 1st Division (Tokyo)
1912	General; member of Supreme Military Council
1919	Field Marshal; member Board of Marshals and Admirals
1921	Accompanied Crown Prince (present Emperor) to Europe
1931	Chief of Army General Staff
1933 - *	Advisor to Privy Council on matters pertaining to Imperial family and household
1940 Oct.	Relieved as Chief of Staff and appointed Chairman of Supreme Military Council
1943	Governor (or Honorary President) Imperial ex-Servicemen's Assn.

Chief, Board of Decorations. Honorary President, Japanese Red Cross; Honorary President, Dai Nippon Silk Yarn Association.

Address: Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Appointed Chief of Staff to solve problem of rivalry between military cliques fighting undercover for control of the army. As a member of royalty he was immune to attack. Relinquished post when General Tojo became Minister of War in the 2nd Konohe Cabinet in 1940 and secured temporary unity. (72)

Reports vary as to his qualifications. Hugh Byas in "Government by Assassination" calls him a soldier of modest abilities. A 1933 official report said he was more or less of a figurehead as Chief of Staff. On the other hand, a 1921 official report referred to him as one of ablest of princes of the blood. A 1934 report said he intervened in all questions of major importance, by virtue of his rank, pronouncing opinions freely and showing clearness of vision and wide experience. (1, 20, 73)

Kyozuko KANAUCHI: Head of First (Manchurian) Department, Continental Bureau, New Asia Movement of Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Major General Teiichi KANEKO: Director of Bureau of Continental Affairs of Headquarters of New Asia Movement of Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Tauneo KANEMITSU: Director General, Political Association of Great Japan; member of House of Representatives; former Cabinet Minister.

1877 Mar. Born Oita Prefecture; son of Yoshizo Kanemitsu; married Toshiko, daughter of Hoshichi Tsushima.
* Graduated Oita Normal School; became primary school teacher
* Official in Omita Taxation Office and elsewhere.
* Official in Custom House, Kokura and Nagasaki
* Chief, Taxation Office, Fukuoka Prefecture; Superintendent, Bureau of Taxation, Kumamoto.
1908 Entered service of Suzuki and Company, Kobe.
1910 Director, Taiyo Life Insurance Company, representing Suzuki & Co.
1911 Manager of same.
1913 Helped to organize Taisho Life Insurance Company, promoted principally by Suzuki, and became its manager and a director.
1917 Managing Director, Nihon Kyoiku Life Insurance Co. (Suzuki)
1919 Member of organizing committee and later managing director of Nihon Fire and Marine Insurance Company (probably Suzuki); Chairman Board of Directors, Chiyoda Trust Company (Suzuki)
1920 Elected to House of Representatives
1931 Attended 15th International Labor Conference, Geneva
1937-39 Vice Speaker of House of Representatives
1939-40 Overseas Minister in Abe Cabinet
1940-41 Welfare Minister in 2nd Konoye Cabinet
1943 Director, Political Investigation Bureau, Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society.
1945 Mar. Temporary President, IRAPS
1945 Apr. Director General, Political Association of Great Japan.

Address: 31, Saragaku-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

President Taisho Life Insurance Company; Toa Tobacco Company; Shin Nippon Marine and Fire Insurance Company; Nippon Artificial Wool Company; Oji Electric Railway; Jinzo Yomo Co. Ltd.; Hinode Gold Mining Co. Ltd.; Nihon Eiga Gekijo. Member Board of Directors of Tokyo Rapid Transit Railway Company; Chosen Railway Company; Tobu Railway Company and others.

Elected to House of Representatives seven times from Oita Prefecture. Prominent member Seiyukai, political party dissolved in 1940. Member of Preparatory Committee charged with working out details of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association which superseded the old political parties. (50) Is second in command to General Minami in Political Association of Great Japan (Dai Nippon Seijikai), recently organized to succeed IRAPS.

Tsunao KANGYU: Director Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

1894 Jan. Born Fukuoka Prefecture. Son of Toshisake Kangyu. Married Masae, daughter of Dojun Morioka, 1936.
 1920 Graduated Political Economy, Waseda University.
 1923 Studied Economics, Social Science and History in Germany.
 * Member unofficial staff, Agriculture and Commerce Ministry; also in Communications Ministry; and Secretary to Finance Minister.
 * Member House of Representatives. Elected twice from Fukuoka Prefecture.
 1944 Member Board of Directors, IRAA.

Address: 7, Minami-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Dr. Kazunobu KANOKOGI (D. Litt., Ph.D., A.M., B.D.): Councilor of New Asia Movement of Imperial Rule Assistance Association. Chairman, Board of Directors of Press Patriotic Association.

1884 Nov. Born Kumamoto Prefecture. Son of Saishichi Kanokogi. Married Sumi, daughter of Uichiro Kumai.
 1904 Graduated Naval Engineering College; student at Kyoto Imperial University (literature), Union Theological Seminary, Columbia University.
 1906 Student, Berlin and Jena Universities.
 * Professor, Doshisha and later Keio University.
 1909-10 Made inspection tour of India.
 1911 Lecturer Literature College, Tokyo Imperial University.
 1923-26 Sent to Europe as Overseas Research Fellow by Education Ministry.
 1926 Professor, Kyushu University.
 1927-29 Visiting professor Berlin University.
 1932-33 Dean Law and Literature, Kyushu Imperial University.
 1937 Attached to Headquarters of Japanese Army Forces in North China.
 * Councilor, National Spiritual General Mobilization Headquarters.
 * Member Kokokugaku Iinkai (patriotic organization).
 1942 Chairman Board of Directors of Press Patriotic Association.
 1943 Member Cabinet Information Board.
 1944 Sept. Appointed Councilor of New Asia Movement of IRAA.

Address: 617, Jomyoji, Kamakura.

Publications: Civilization and Philosophical Mind, Military View of Life, Eternal War, Principle of Japanese Spirit, Spirit of Japan and Germany and others.

Vice Admiral Tadamasa KATAGIRI: Member, Supreme Military Council.

1885 Sept. Born Kanagawa Prefecture; son of Seimichi Katagiri;
m. Soyoko, and daughter of Matatomo Takada.
1906 Graduated from Naval Academy.
* Graduated from Naval Staff College.
* Captain, R.I.M.S. Marana.
* Chief, 1st Section, Naval Training Department.
* Chief of Staff, Sasebo Naval Station.
* Commander, 2nd Air Squadron.
1935 Commander, Kasugaaura Naval Air Squadron.
1937 Dec. Vice Admiral.
1938 Nov. Commander, Maizuru Naval Station.
* Commander of a Fleet.
* Member, Naval Technical Assembly.
1941 Sept. Chief, Naval Aviation headquarters.
1942 Dec.
1942 Jan. Member, Supreme Military Council.
1944 Jan. One of two Vice Presidents, Aircraft Industrial Association.
Member, Key Industries Deliberation Council.

Address: 115 Sanshuku-cho, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo

Radio Tokyo in January 1944 mentioned him as Vice Governor, evidently
of Aviation Ordnance General Bureau.

Otomaru KATO: Director Group Bureau, Imperial Rule Assistance Association

1896 Born Gifu Prefecture. Son of Ichibei Kato.
Married Mimiko, daughter of Shutarō Yamaguchi.
1921 Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University.
* Chief, Secretariat of Kyoto Prefecture Government.
* Director, Education Bureau of Okayama Prefecture
Government.
* Chief, Administration Section of Home Ministry; Chief,
Accounts Section of Home Minister's Secretariat.
* Traveled abroad.
1939 April Governor, Saga Prefecture.
1940 April Director, Sanitation Bureau, Welfare Ministry.
* Governor of Miyagi Prefecture.
1943 July Appointed District Councilor for Hiroshima Regional Bloc.
1944 Sept. Appointed Director of Group Bureau, IRRA.

Address: 674, 2-chome, Tamagawa Okusawa-cho, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

Admiral Viscount Takayoshi KATO: Member Supreme Military Council

1883 Mar. Born Hiroshima Prefecture; son of Funakoshi, adop'ed son
of late Admiral Viscount Tomosaburo Kato, Navy Minister
several times and former Premier.
1903 Graduated Naval Academy.

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Address: 21, Japan, Ministry of Defense, 1-1-1, Tokyo

Good person with a pleasant appearance in general conversation, according to 1934 report. Speaks English and French fairly well; studies German. Too aristocratic to be very popular with junior staff officers, but well liked and admired throughout naval service. (74)

Strong opponent of London Naval Treaty; contending Government had not properly consulted Naval General Staff in alleged contravention of Constitution. During treaty controversy resigned as bureau chief in Naval General Staff along with its chief, Admiral Kenji Kato (no relation), and Admiral Satsuga, its Vice Chief. (74)

Masamori KATSU, Director, Imperial Sole Assistance Political Society (now dissolved) Member House of Representatives.

1879 May Born Iwano Prefecture. Son of Heihachiro Katsu.
Married Sada, daughter of Morito Ukiu
1903 Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University.
1905 Joined Finance Ministry
" Director Sendai and Tokyo Revenue Superintendence Bureaus.
" Financial Commissioner to America.
1920 Member House of Representatives from Fukuoka Prefecture.
1925 Deputy Mayor of Tokyo.
" Parliamentary Councilor of Finance.
1934-36 Parliamentary Vice Minister of Commerce and Industry.
1938-39 Chief Secretary Minseito.
1940 Jan -
July Communications Minister in Yonai Cabinet
" Director INAPS.

Address: 507, Koyasu-cho, Ebura-ku, Tokyo.

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Kikuchi KATSUDA: Member House of Representatives. Director Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (recently dissolved)

1886 Nov. Born Osaka. Son of Teizaburo Katanda. Married Satoe, daughter of Eiiji Katayama.
1913 Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University.
1932-34 Parliamentary Councillor, Home Office.
1935-37 President Taiwan Consolidated Pincapple Company.
Parliamentary Vice Minister of Home Affairs.
1944 One of IRAPS representatives of Central Liaison Headquarters of People's Movement, director, IRAPS.

Address: 1. Sadowara-cho 2-chome, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Elected to House of Representatives five times from Osaka.

Isao KAWADA : Member House of Peers.

1883 Sept. Born Tokyo. Son of Masaru Kawada. Married Shine, daughter of Ichiyo Tsukuda.
1908 Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University; joined Civil Service.
* Financial Commissioner to England and France.
* Director Account Bureau, Finance Ministry.
* Vice Minister of Finance.
* Overseas Vice Minister.
1934 Chief Secretary of Okada Cabinet.
1939 President Tea Kaitum Kaisha.
1940-41 Finance Minister of 2nd Konoye Cabinet.

Address: 28, Higashi Shinano-machi, Yotsuya-ku, Tokyo

Kakichi KAWARADA: Member House of Peers; former Cabinet member.

1886 Jan. Born Tokyo. Adopted son of Moriyoshi Kawarada. Married Chio.
1909 Graduated Tokyo Imperial University, politics; entered Civil Service.
* Police Chief, Kumamoto and Nagasaki Prefectures; Section Chief, Police Bureau of Home Office.
* Chief, Labor Department, Social Bureau.
* Director General, Government General of Taiwan.
1924 and 28 Delegate to International Labor Conference.
1931 Home Vice Minister.
* Director, Kyochoikai.
1937 Feb. -
June Home Minister Hayashi Cabinet.
1938 Member House of Peers.
1939-40 Education Minister Abo Cabinet.

Address: 25, Sakaguchi, Sakaguchi-ku, Tokyo

An experienced publisher, and Chairman and Managing Director of the company and influence in the field of publishing. Principal member of the Board of Directors of Count Kishida. (70)

Signature KAWASAKI: Chairman, Council of Imperial War Industries Association, House of Representatives.

1892 Feb Born Kyoto Prefecture. Son of Toyokuniro Kawai and adopted by Yasunosuke Kawasaki.
1916 Graduated Political Department, Tokyo Imperial University, Councilor, Taiwan Government.
* Secretary, Home Office.
* Chief, Education Department of Hyogo Prefecture.
* Governor, Fukushima Prefecture.
* Member Religious Investigation Committee.
* Made inspection tour of Europe and America.
* Elected House from Kyoto Prefecture.
1943 Chairman, Accounts Committee of House of Representatives.
1944 Apr Appointed Permanent Councilor. ICAA.
1944 Apr.- Sept. Chief, General Affairs Bureau of ICAA.

Address: 18, Hayashi-cho, Naishikawa-ku, Tokyo

Okinori (Okinobu) KAWA: Former Finance Minister: House of Peers.

1889 Jan. Born Hiroshima Prefecture; 3rd son of Isamu Kaji; adopted by Kana Kaya, married Haru, daughter of Naotaro Iketani.
1917 Graduated Tokyo Imperial University; politics; entered Finance Ministry.
1920 Chief, Budget (Accounts) Bureau, Finance Ministry.
* Chief, Finance Bureau, same.
1934 Chief, Secretary, same.
1937 Vice Minister of Finance in Hayashi Ministry.
1937 June-1938 May Minister of Finance in 1st Kono Cabinet.
* Advisor Finance Ministry; Lecturer, Tokyo Imperial University.
1939 Member Advisory Committee, China Affairs Board; Published book, "Economic Life in Wartime".
1939-41 President, North China Development Company.
1941 Oct.-1944 Feb. Minister of Finance in Tojo Cabinet.
1944 Mar. Advisor to Finance Ministry and member of National Savings Encouragement Committee.

Address: 12 Nagaoka-cho, S-shimo, Toshima-ku, Tokyo

The following intelligence failed postwar Southern Region, Japan-
area work. As Minister of Finance in first Tokyo Government, worked in the
group favoring moderate coordination of economic life, as opposed to policy
headed by Ministers of War and Navy which satiated Japanese Government's need
of national economy. (75)

H. I. E. Lieutenant General Prince Tammariki Kato: Healer, Surgeon Military
Council, President, Military Staff College.

1900 Jan. Born. Eldest son of the late H.I.E. Prince Kunitaka Kato,
first of House of Fusa. Married Tomiko, 5th daughter of
Prince Michizane Higo.
1921 Graduated Military Academy.
1925 Aug. Commander, Tenth Cavalry Regiment; Commander, 10th Cavalry
Regiment.
1926 Graduated Military Staff College.
* Staff Officer of Army General Staff Office.
1931-34 Major, Instructor, Military Science at Military Staff
College.
1938 Staff Officer of Japanese Expeditionary Force.
1940 Major General.
1941 Lieutenant General. Commander of Tenth Division.
1944 April Appointed Commander Tokyo Division.
1944 Jan. Attached to Army Aviation General Headquarters, commander
member of Supreme Military Council and vice Chief of Army
General Staff.
1945 Mar Appointed President, Military Staff College.

Address: Isoken-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

One of the base ally members of Japanese royalty

Minor KAZAMI: Former Minister of Justice, Member House of Representatives

1898 Feb Born Ibaraki Prefecture. Son of Rikaburo Kazami (Baron)
Kazami, daughter of Kikuchi Kinara.
1900 Graduated Keio University, politics.
* Member Keio Daigaku Daigaku Daigaku.
* Chief Editor Keio Daigaku, Keio Daigaku Daigaku,
Tokyo Jikei (Daigaku).
* Member National Resources Investment Committee.
* Member National Underwriting Committee for China of Foreign
Office.
* Elected 1 time to House of Representatives from Ibaraki
Prefecture.

1937-39 Chief Secretary of 1st Konoye Cabinet.
 1940 July- Minister of Justice in second Konoye Cabinet.
 Dec.

Address: 248 Higashi Osaki 4-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Marquis Koichi KIDO: Lord Keeper of Privy Seal. Member House of Peers.

1889 July Born Yamaguchi Prefecture. Son of Marquis Takamasa Kido. Grandson of Koin Kido, leader of Meiji Restoration. Married Teuru, sister of Count Hideo Kodama.
 1915 Graduated Kyoto Imperial University; politics; joined Civil Service.
 * Secretary Fishery Bureau, Agriculture-Commerce Ministry;
 * Chief Industrial Section, Agriculture-Commerce Ministry.
 * Chief Secretary to Lord Keeper of Privy Seal.
 * Director Peerage Bureau, Imperial Household Ministry.
 1937 Nov.-
 1938 May Education Minister of 1st Konoye Cabinet.
 1938 Jan.-
 1939 Welfare Minister of 1st Konoye Cabinet.
 1939 Jan.-
 Aug. Home Minister of Hiranuma Cabinet.
 1940 June Appointed Lord Keeper of Privy Seal

Address: 62 Shinsaka-machi, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Described by Hugh Byas in 1937 as a nationalist and reformist, but a practical minded statesman who in emergencies would tend to adopt a conservative course. Popular aristocrat and friend of Prince Konoye. An official 1940 report stated that he held progressive views and was acceptable to the Army.

The post of Lord Keeper of Privy Seal is that of chief political advisor to the Emperor and is of key importance in Japanese political structure. As Lord Privy Seal, Kido acts as Emperor's go-between with the Jushin (senior statesmen) who indicate their choice for appointment as Premier.

Shotatsu KIMURA: Former Minister of Justice; member House of Peers.

1879 May Born Kumamoto Prefecture. Son of Hidenori Azuma,
adopted by Naritane Kimura. Married Misao, daughter
of Kan Nakayama.

1906 Graduated Law College, Kyoto Imperial University.
* Public Procurator, Okazaki Local Court.
* Judge, Tokyo District Court.
* Public Procurator, Supreme Court.
* Director Criminal Affairs Bureau of Justice Ministry.

1936 Divisional Chief, Supreme Court.
1938 July President Tokyo Court of Appeal.
1939 Feb. Procurator General.
1940 Jan.- July Justice Minister of Yonai Cabinet.
1940 July Nominated to House of Peers.

Address: 35, Naka Rokuban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

General Heitaro (Hyotaro) KIMURA: Former member Supreme Military Council;
Commander in Chief, Japanese Forces in Burma.

1888 Sept. Born Saitama Prefecture.
1908 Graduated Military Academy; 2nd Lt., Artillery.
1911 1st Lt., Artillery.
1916 Graduated Military Staff College.
1917 Attached to Army General Staff.
1918 Captain, Artillery; on staff 3rd Division.
1919 Instructor in Army Artillery and Engineers School.
1922 Sent to Germany as language officer.
1923 Major, Artillery.
1925 Returned from Germany; on Army General Staff and
concurrently instructor Military Staff College.

1926 Battalion commander, 24th F.A. Regiment.
1927 On staff of Inspector General of Artillery.
1928 Lieutenant Colonel, Artillery.
1929 Instructor Infantry and Field Artillery Schools concurrently;
also on staff of Research Department of latter.

1929 On Army General Staff and attached to Naval General Staff
concurrently.

1929-30 Member of delegation of London Disarmament Conference.
1931 Colonel, Artillery; C.O., 22nd F.A. Regiment. Artillery;
1934 Instructor Field Artillery School and member of its
Research Department staff concurrently.

1935 Chief, Control Section, Complete Equipment Bureau, War
Ministry.

1936-37 Chief, Ordnance Bureau, War Ministry; Major General.
1937 On Army General Staff; appointed to command a division on
the continent.

1939 Lieutenant General; a corps commander.
1940 (Oct.) Chief of Staff of Kwantung Army.
1941 Apr.-1943 Mar. Vice Minister of War in Kenoye and Tojo Cabinets.
1943 Mar. Chief of Army Ordnance Administrative Staff; member Supreme
Military Council.

1943 Dec. Appointed Chief of Headquarters for Fortification Construction.
1944 Commander in Chief, Japanese Forces in Burma.
1945 May General

Address: Kobinata Dai-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Known in the Army as an accomplished staff officer and excellent organizer. Because his experience had been primarily administrative and political, appointment to the Burma Command created considerable interest.

Shinsuke (Nobusuke) KISHI: Former Minister of Commerce and Industry. Member House of Peers.

1896 Nov. Born Yamaguchi Prefecture; 2nd son of Hidesuke Sato; m. Yoshiko Kishi and adopted into family.

1920 Graduated Tokyo Imperial University, law, and entered civil service.

* Secretary, Industrial Rationalization of Unemployment Problems Committee

* Director, Industry Bureau, Commerce and Industry Ministry.

1936 Director, Industry Bureau, Manchukuo Industries Department.

1937-39 Vice Minister, Manchukuo Industries Department and Director of Patent Bureau of same.

1939 Mar. Assistant Director, General Affairs Bd., Manchukuo State Council.

1939-40 Vice Minister of Commerce and Industry, Japan.

1941 Oct. Minister of Commerce and Industry in Tojo Cabinet.

1943 Oct. 8 Vice Minister of Commerce and Industry in Tojo Cabinet.

1943 Nov. 1 Vice Minister of Munitions in Tojo Cabinet.

1944 July Resigned with Tojo Cabinet.

Address: 429, 3-chome, Kashiwagi-cho, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

When Premier Tojo took over portfolio of Commerce and Industry 8 October 1943, Kishi became Vice Minister. On 1 November 1943 Tojo became head of the newly created Munitions Ministry and Kishi was made Vice Minister.

Because of prominent part Kishi took in Japanese Army's efforts to develop Manchukuo on planned economy basis, Japanese newspaper Asahi at the time of his appointment as Minister of Commerce and Industry under Tojo, spoke gravely in October 1941 of his "burning reformist spirit" and warned against "rash measures" that he might take. Was considered leader of the "young bureaucrats" favoring drastic revisions in Japan's economic structure. A nephew of Yosuke Matsuoka, former Foreign Minister. (75, 77)

Ichiro KIYOSE (LL.D): Member House of Representatives; Director, Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (now dissolved)

1884 July Born Hyogo Prefecture. Son of Hizaie Kiyose.

1908 Graduated Law College, Kyoto Imperial University.

* Studied in Europe.

* Entered juridical service. Later practiced law.

1920 Member House of Representatives.

* Vice Speaker of House.

* Chief Secretary of Kokumin Domei.

1942 May. Appointed director IDATE.
 1944 Mar. Appointed member of National Government Liaison
 Headquarters of People's Movement.
 1944 Nov. Elected President of Japan Lawyers Patriotic Association.
 1944 Dec. Member of Committee for Investigation of Political
 Treatment of Chosonese and Taiwanese.

Address: 3, Kioi-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Ichizo KOBAYASHI: Member, House of Peers; former Minister of Commerce and Industry.

1873 Jan. Born Yamaguchi Prefecture; eldest son of Jingoichi Kobayashi;
 m. Kou, daughter of Ichizo Niwa.
 1892 Graduated Keio University.
 1892 Joined Mitsui Bank
 1907 Founder and Managing Director, Hanshin Express Elec. Ry. Co.
 1927 President, same.
 1928 Vice President, Tokyo Electric Light Co.
 1933 President, same.
 1940 Chairman of the Board, same.
 1935-36 Traveled in Europe and America.
 1940 Vice Chairman, Nippon Economic and Good-will Mission to
 Italy (and Germany?)
 * President, Nippon Light Metal Company
 * Director, Toshin Electric Company, Mitsukoshi Dept. Store,
 and others.
 * Director, Nippon Electric Power Generation & Transmission Co.
 * Founder and later a director, Takarazuka Theater Chain.
 1940 Head of Japanese Mission to Netherlands Indies.
 1940 July Commerce and Industry Minister in 2nd Konoye Cabinet.
 1941 Apr. Resigned portfolio at Premier's request; appointed
 member of House of Peers.
 1942 Feb. Appointed advisor to Philippine Provisional Government.

Address: 25, Nagata-cho, 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Claims no small share in making of modern Japan, particularly development of electrical enterprises. One of most successful ventures was creation of interurban electric railways. Obtained charters for supplying lighting and industrial current along these interurban routes, then built homes and a vast pleasure resort at Takarazuka Hot Springs to provide customers for his electrical transportation and power companies, as well as profitable real estate returns. (78)

On 4 April 1941 was replaced as Commerce and Industry Minister by Admiral Teijiro Toyoda. Had been under fire for some time for having revealed "state secrets" in disclosing plans for "New Economic Structure". Was once questioned in Diet about alleged evasion of taxes; and business interests had accused him of being Marxist and communistic. (79,80) Upon return from European trip in July 1940, however, Tokyo press dispatches reported

and expressed himself as being of the opinion that the Japanese had been from September 1940 to the end of 1941 and would return to Japan in 1942 to conclude a peace agreement with the United States and returned empty-handed and without honor, the Dutch having successfully countered Japanese bluster and extreme demands (20)

Mitsuhiko KOBAYASHI: Former Vice President, Imperial Rule Assistance Association Youth Corps

1886 Mar.	Born Oshima Prefecture. Son of Shozo Kobayashi.
1910	Graduated Tokyo Imperial University, Forestry.
"	Chief, Forestry Department at Tomakomai plant of Oji Paper Co.
1920	Traveled to Europe and America.
"	Executive Director, Farsato Lumber Company;
	Director, Sampo Pulp Industrial Company; Chief,
	Second Forestry Section of Oji Paper Manufacturing
	Company; Executive Director, Oji Forestry Company
1940 Mar/Apr	Member Liaison Headquarters of People's Movement.
1941 Aug-	
1941 Jan	Vice President IRAA Youth Corps.
"	Leader of Fascist Jieisha (Self-Guarding Company).
	and Fascist Jikyoku Kyogikai (Current Events Congress)
"	Advisor to reactionary Great Japan Production Party
	(Dai Nippon Seisanto).

Address: 1189, Yoyogi Uehara, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Among Japan's most influential politicians according to Domei Press dispatch broadcast from Tokyo March 1944.

Mitsumasa KOBAYASHI: Former Director of General Affairs Bureau, Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

1892 Jun.	Born Tochigi Prefecture. Son of Chozo Kobayashi.
	Married Iku, daughter of Sekiya Iinuma.
1917	Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University,
	entered Home Office.
"	Director, Administration Bureau of Fukuoka and
	Saitama Prefectures
1934-36	Governor, Aomori Prefecture.
"	Governor, Kochi Prefecture
1942	Director, Educational Reform Bureau of Education Ministry.
"	President, Ryushu Nippo Sha.
1941 Aug.	Vice President, Kochi Shinbun.
1943 July-	
1944 Apr	Director of General Affairs Bureau of IRAA.
1944 Mar.	Appointed member of National Movement Liaison
	Headquarters comprised of representatives of Govern-
	ment, IRAA and IRAPS.

Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto (Born in Mitoyo Prefecture, Chugoku, 1884; died 1943)
Political Scientist (see introduction)

1884 Nov. Born in Mitoyo Prefecture.
 * Graduated from Naval Academy at age of 21.
 1906 Lieutenant Commander
 1909 Graduated from Naval Staff College.
 1912 Commander
 1915 Attaché, Japanese Embassy, London
 * Attaché, Japanese Embassy, Washington
 * Lieutenant, Naval Staff College.
 1917 Captain
 1920 Naval Attaché, Japanese Embassy, London
 1922 Rear Admiral
 1926 Vice Admiral
 1927 Delegate, Geneva Naval Conference.
 * Director, Department of Naval Materials and Technical
 Affairs.
 * Commander in Chief, 1st Fleet
 * Commander in Chief, Combined Fleet
 1930 Vice Minister of Navy
 1931-33 Commander in Chief, Combined Fleet and 1st Fleet
 1933 Admiral; Supreme Military Council
 * - 1936 Commander, Chinkai Naval Base
 1936 Resigned from navy following February 26 and 1936 revolts
 1936-1940 Gov. Governor General, Formosa.
 1943 Chairman, Central Cooperative Council; Imperial Rule
 Assistance Association.
 1944 Advisor, Bank of Formosa.
 1944 Aug. President, IRAPS
 1944 Aug. Member, House of Peers.
 1944 Dec. Minister without Portfolio, Koiso Cabinet.
 1944 Dec. Designated as Chairman, Central Cooperative Council, IRAPS.
 1945 Mar. 1 Resigned from Cabinet and as President, IRAPS.

Address: 1741 Fukuzawa 4-chome, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

Generally recognized as statesman rather than naval officer. His administration of Formosa (4 years, 3 months) was one of four longest since island became Japanese dependency. Advocated Japan's southern expansion. (81,82)

Resigned from Koiso Cabinet and Presidency of IRAPS in order to turn himself for task of establishing new party to take form of "national protection movement" uniting Government, people, and military services in defense of the Empire. His efforts were hampered by extremist groups but finally had Premier Koiso's full support. Declined to accept presidency of Political Association of Great Japan (Dai Nippon Seijikai), organization which took place of IRAPS. (83)

Only member of Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society to be chosen as one of the top cabinet advisors in shake-up of October 1940. Long a member of the Minseitō, one of political parties dissolved in 1940.

Admiral FUJIO KONDO (Retd.): Chief, Southern Regions Bureau of Imperial Rule Assistance Association

Graduated Naval Staff College, Tokyo.
 1936 Commander of Naval Brigade at Shanghai.
 Commander Yangtze River Patrol Unit.
 Former Member House of Representatives.
 1941 Aug. Appointed head of Executive Bureau, General
 Headquarters of New Asia Movement of IRAA.
 1942 Chief, Southern Regions Bureau of IRAA.

Admiral NOBUTAKE KONDO: Member Supreme Military Council; Former Commander in Chief, Japanese Fleet in China waters.

1886 Sept. Born Osaka Prefecture: 2nd son of Kenzo Kondo; m. Misao, eldest daughter of Chuzaburo Sakakibara
 1907 Graduated Naval Academy
 1919 Graduated Naval Staff College
 " Commander
 1923 Naval Attache Germany and Switzerland
 1924 Aide de Camp to Prince Regent (present Emperor)
 " Attached to Naval General Staff
 1927 Instructor, Naval Staff College
 " Captain, F.I.M.S. Kongo
 1937 Chief, 1st Section, Naval General Staff
 1937 Vice Admiral
 1938 Dec.-39 Commander, Japanese fleet in South China waters
 1939 Directed occupation of Hainan Island and port of Swatow
 1939 Dec.-41 Vice Chief of Naval General Staff
 1941 Commander, 2nd Fleet
 1943 May Admiral
 1943 Aug. Relieved as Commander of 2nd Fleet and appointed member of Supreme Military Council.
 1945 Dec. Relieved from Supreme Military Council and appointed Commander in Chief, Japanese Fleet in China waters
 1945 15 May Reappointed Supreme War Council Member.

Address: 166, Taishido-machi, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo

Has long record of successful amphibious and surface performance, including command of support forces in amphibious operations against Philippines, Netherlands Indies, and Malaya. Admiral Kondo reportedly possesses ability to cooperate with Japanese Army Commanders, often a difficult task for Japanese navy men. (89)

Prince FUMIMARO KONOYE: Member, House of Peers and Privy Council; former Premier.

1891 Oct. Born Tokyo; eldest son of late Prince Atsumaro Konoyo, statesman; m. Chiyoko, 2nd daughter of Viscount Takanori Mori.

1917 Graduated Tokyo Imperial University, law.

1918 Joined Home Ministry.

1919 Member, Japanese delegation to Paris peace conference

1931-33 Vice President, House of Peers.

1933-37 President, House of Peers.

1934 Toured United States.

1937 June-1939 Jan. First Konoyo Cabinet.

1938 Sept.-Oct. Concurrently Overseas Minister.

1939 Jan.-1940 June President, Privy Council.

1939 Minister without Portfolio in Hiranuma Cabinet.

1940 July - 1941 July Premier second time.

1941 July - 1941 Oct. Premier third time.

1943 Adviser to Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Member, House of Peers for life by virtue of princely rank; Chairman, Society for International Cultural Relations; President, Japan-Thailand Association; President, Japan Indochina Association; Chairman, Toa Tokun Kai.

Address: 743, Nishida 1-chome, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Occupies the most exalted non-Imperial social rank in Japan. As head of great Fujiwara family has access to the Throne at all times. Konoyo inherited his father's dream of a Greater East Asia and, like him, believed it could be achieved by democratic and peaceful methods. As Japanese party system of politics deteriorated after 1931 Manchurian Incident, Konoyo and a group of close friends worked desperately to revive it and check the headlong course toward war. They promoted the "clean election" campaign which resulted on 22 February 1936 in a gain at the polls for the moderates and a loss for reactionaries. Four days later military extremists precipitated an army revolt in Tokyo in which Konoyo and the late Prince Saionji were both marked for death and an attempt against latter actually carried out. The Okada Government resigned as a result of the revolt and the Emperor asked Konoyo to form a cabinet in the emergency. He declined on the plea of ill health. (20)

The first Konoyo Government was formed on 4 June 1939. The harmony between the political parties and Cabinet which ensued was attributed to the prestige of the Premier's great name and belief in his fairness in administration. The popularity of his Government was a great asset to the Army in its program of national defense and reform of political system. (90)

Shanghai after Konoye took office, the Japanese army invaded North China on 7 July 1937.

The Konoye Cabinet fell early January 1939, ostensibly because of the Premier's health, but actually because of sharp differences among the ministers themselves, centering on a "national reorganization" program through a single totalitarian party and other fascist provisions not palatable to the Premier and others. In early summer 1940, however, Konoye gave support to the campaign for dissolution of the old political parties and creation of a new one. After he became Premier for the second time on 22 July 1940 he appointed a preparatory committee which drew up a plan for the Imperial Rule Assistance Association (Taisei Yokusankai) that became Japan's sole political party. Premier Konoye, ex officio, became first president of I.R.A.A. (91)

Second Konoye Cabinet fell because of failure to foresee German attack on Russia, thus discrediting its foreign policy for which Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka was chiefly responsible. Prince Konoye immediately formed a third government which included three admirals and four generals and was shorn of all old party elements. This administration lasted until October 1941. (91)

Ballett Abend in his Pacific Charter relates that Premier Konoye twice attempted to stop war with China--the first time shortly after the initial clash at Marco Polo Bridge in North China July 1937, and again in October 1938 when he sent a secret emissary to the author asking that he transmit to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek a request that he receive certain peace proposals. Abend states that he succeeded in conveying the request to the Generalissimo secretly and received latter's acceptance. However, before the plan could be effected the Japanese had captured Hankow and Chiang Kai-shek and his Government fled to Chungking.

Former Ambassador Grew in Ten Years in Japan relates that in August 1941 Premier Konoye proposed that he (Konoye) meet with President Roosevelt at some point on American soil to be chosen by the latter for discussions leading to peaceful settlement of differences between the two countries. The premier's efforts along this line were ended by the fall of his Government on 16 October 1941. Mr. Grew also reveals that on 18 September 1941 four men armed with daggers and short swords jumped on the running board of Konoye's car as it was leaving his residence. A locked car door and nearby guards saved him.

Konoye has wide political experience and ability to command a large following from many factions. Much of his popularity may be attributed, however, to his custom of withdrawing whenever a controversial issue arose. He has thus been able to mean all things to all people. In Tokyo Record Tolischus has characterized him as "an effete aristocrat and voluptuary with wandering intellectual interests and no strong conviction, lazy, cynical, and confused, who took to his bed whenever he faced an embarrassing situation."

Although he has the reputation of being a liberal and pacifist, his record does not bear this out. It was during his Premierships that Japan attacked China, adopted the National Mobilization Law (providing a legal basis for state control of capital, labor and industry), signed the Tripartite Pact with Germany and Italy, dispatched troops to French Indo-China, and abandoned the old system of political parties for the totalitarian Imperial Rule Assistance Association. His activities should be carefully scrutinized and his advice accepted with caution.

Declined appointment October 1914 as President of House of Peers, although he was Premier Koiso's choice for position. (93)

Long an admirer of United States and American ways, Honryo sent his son Fumitake to Princeton to be educated, but Honryo was reportedly bitter about his play-boy son's failure to be graduated. Has visited United States at least twice, last time in 1934. (20)

YOSHIMICHI KUBOI: Director, National Movement Bureau, Imperial Rule Assistance Association; Japan Political Association official.

1892 Jan. Born Yamaguchi Prefecture. Son of Gisaku Kuboi.
 1918 Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University.
 Entered Okura-gunji.
 1922-24 Studied Law in Germany.
 * Called to Bar.
 1934-36 Parliamentary Councilor of Navy.
 Head Defense Department of Imperial Rule Assistance
 Political Society (recently dissolved).
 1944 Sept. Appointed Director of IRAA.
 1945 Apr. Chairman Organization Department newly organized,
 Political Association of Great Japan (Dai Nippon
 Seijikai)
 1945 May 15 Appointed Parliamentary Vice Minister of Home Affairs
 * Member of House of Representatives.

SEITARO KUBOTA: Member Privy Council.

1865 Born Okayama Prefecture.
 1891 Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University.
 Joined Civil Service.
 * Councilor of Saga Ken; Councilor, Home Department;
 Secretary, Agriculture and Commerce Ministry;
 Director, Health Bureau, Home Office.
 1910 President, Court of Administrative Litigation.
 Director, Central Social Works Association.
 1940 President, Japan Red Cross Society. Member Privy
 Council.

Address: 169, Den-enchofu 4 chomo, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

H.I.H. Rear Admiral Prince ASAAKIRA KUNI: Member Supreme Military Council

1901 Feb. Born. Eldest son (third of the line) of the late
 Marshal Prince Kuniyoshi Kuni. Married Tomoko,
 3rd daughter of Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi, 1925.
 * Studied at Naval Academy.
 1928 Lieutenant
 1931 Lieutenant Commander
 * Attached to Naval Staff Board.

* Chief Gunner of cruiser Kiso.
 1934 Aug. Chief Gunner of cruiser Yakumo.
 * Attached to Navy Office.
 1942 Nov. Rear Admiral.
 1943 April Commander Navy Combined Air Force.
 1944 Member Supreme Military Council.

Address: Miyashiro, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

KAZUE KUWASEIMA (KUWAJIMA): Former Bureau Chief, Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

1884 March Born Kagawa Prefecture. Son of Yasuichi Kuwashima.
 Married Yacko, daughter of Tasaburo Aiura.
 1906 Graduated Waseda University, Politics.
 1908 Entered Foreign Service.
 * Served as Consul at Mukden, Hankow, San Francisco, Bombay and Chicago.
 1923 Chief of American and European Section, Foreign Office.
 1924 First Secretary, Washington.
 * Consul General at Honolulu; Consul General at Hankow.
 1929 Counselor of Embassy at Rome.
 1930 Consul General at Tientsin.
 1933-36 Chief, Asiatic Affairs in Foreign Office.
 1937-38 Minister to Holland.
 1938-40 Ambassador to Brazil.
 1942 May Vice Chief General Affairs Bureau and Vice President of Board of Directors, Greater Imperial Asia Federation.
 1943-44 Aug. Chief, General Affairs Bureau of East Asia Development Headquarters of IRAA.

Address: 170, 2-chome, Harajuku, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

YOSHIEISA KUZUO (KUZUU): Director, Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

1940 Manager Black Dragon Society; Member Preparatory Committee charged with working out details of organizing IRAA.
 1943 President Black Dragon Society.
 1944 Member Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (now dissolved).
 1944 Sept. Director Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Leader of the Fascist Senji Taisei Kyoku Renmei (League for the Strengthening of Wartime Policy). Chairman of Dai Nippon Press Patriotic Association. Advisor to Reactionary Great Japan Production Party (Dai Nippon Seisanto).

* Studied economics at New York University.
 * Secretary New York Japanese Association.
 * Investigated social works in London.
 * Founder Yurin Labor Club.
 * Member International Tourist Industrial Committee.
 * Delegate to International Parliamentary Conference.
 1919 Parliamentary Party Vice Minister.
 Director Sorindan (Village Neighbor Corps)
 1944 June Appointed Member of General Headquarters of People's
 Total Mobilization Drive.
 1944 - Director, Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society.
 1945 Apr. Chairman Practical Enforcement Department in newly
 organized Political Association of Great Japan (Dai
 Nippon Seijikai)

Address: 437 Hatagaya Hon-machi 3-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo

TSUNEO MATSUDAIRA: Former Minister of the Imperial Household.

1877 Apr. Born Tokyo; son of Katanori Matsudaira, Lord of Aizu Clan, m.
 Nobu, 4th daughter of late Marquis Naohiro Nabechima.
 1902 Graduated Tokyo Imperial University (political science);
 entered foreign service.
 * Attache, Japanese Legation, Peking, and Embassy, London
 1907 3rd Secretary, Japanese Embassy, London and Paris.
 1910 2nd Secretary, Japanese Embassy.
 1912-14 2nd Secretary, Japanese Legation, Peking.
 1914 Consul General, Tientsin, China.
 1918 Counselor, Japanese Embassy, Washington.
 1919 Member, Interallied Siberian Railway Mission.
 1914-20 Chief Diplomatic Commissioner, Siberian Expeditionary Force.
 1920 Director, European-American Bureau, Foreign Office
 1921 Dec. Secretary-general, Japanese delegation, Washington conference
 1923 Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs and concurrently Director,
 Intelligence Department
 1924 Dec.-28 Ambassador to Washington.
 1929 and 1930 Delegate, 10th and 11th League of Nations Conferences.
 1929-30 Delegate, London Naval Conference.
 1931 Delegate, Geneva Disarmament Conference.
 1932 Delegate, League of Nations Conference, Geneva.
 1935 Delegate, Monetary and Economic Conference, London.
 1929-36 Ambassador to London
 1936 Mar. Minister of Imperial Household.
 * LL.D. Lafayette College, Rutgers College, University of
 Missouri.
 1945 4 June Resigned as Imperial Household Minister.

Address: 16 Shoto, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

MATSUMOTO, MATSUO: Director, Imperial Rule Assistance Association; former
Cabinet Advisor.

1873 Oct. Born Fukuoka City. Son of late Baron Teikichi Yasukawa.
Married Hideto, daughter of late Fleet Admiral Viscount
Inouye. Adopted by uncle, a samurai of the Fukuoka clan,
and assumed the name of Matsumoto.
Studied at Harvard University.
1893 Succeeded to family estate.
* President Japan Colliery Company, Kaho Mining Company,
Tsurasaki Pottery Industrial Company, Kyushu Hydro-
Electric Company, Kyushu Seiko (Steel Works) K.K., and
Yasukawa-Matsumoto G.K.; Chairman Showa Company;
Director, Mitsui Trust Company, Dai-ichi Life Insurance
Company, Nippon Dental Life Insurance Company and Nippon
Iron Works; Advisor, Meiji Mining Company and Yasukawa
Electric Machine Works.
1941-44 President of Coal Control Association.
1943 Sept. Appointed Cabinet Advisor.
1944 Appointed Director of IRAA.

Address: 133, Honmura-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

TAKAYOSHI (TAKAYEIKI) MATSUMOTO: Councilor in New Asia Movement of Imperial
Rule Assistance Association (appointed 1944).

TSURUHEI MATSUNO: Director, Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

1883 Dec. Born Kumamoto Prefecture. Son of Chohachi Matsuno.
Married Tekino, sister of Shunsaku Noda. Manager,
Seiyukai Party.
1931 Parliamentary Vice Minister of Home Affairs.
1940 Jan.-July Railway Minister in Yonai Cabinet.
* President, Refined Camphor Company and Kikuchi Electric
Railway Company. Director, Nippon Dempo Tsushinsha,
Kanegafuchi Soda Company, Chosen Spinning and Weaving
Company and Manchuria Dempo Manufacturing Company.
1944 Director of IRAA. President of Patriotic Labor Society.
Member House of Representatives for many years.
1945 Member Wartime Commodity Price Investigation Council.

Address: 2, Mita Tsuna-machi, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

MATSUOKA MATSUO

1880 Mar. Born Yamaguchi Prefecture. Son of Sanjuro Matsuoka.
Married Ryuko, daughter of Keita Shin.
Sent to United States for education.
1900 Graduated University of Oregon, law. Received LL.D.
from same in 1933.

Address: Akasaka-ku, Tokyo

H. ROSHI, CHAIRMAN: Labor Policy Council.

Address: 6 Sakae-dori 2-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo

General JIRO MINAMI (Retd.), President, Political Association of Great Japan; Former Member Privy Council.

1910
1913-14
1921
1922
1923
1924-25
1926
1927-28
1928
1930
1931
1934-35
1936
1938-39
*
1945 Mar

Commander of 1st Division (1910)
Inspector of 1st Division (1913)
Commandant, 1st Division (1921)
Commandant, 1st Division (1922)
Inspector General of Cavalry (1924-25)
Commander 15th Division (1926)
Vice Chief of General Staff (1927-28)
Commander Chosen Army (1928)
General (1930)
First Inspector General of Cavalry, Minister of War in Wakatsuki Cabinet; member Supreme Military Council (1931)
Commander in Chief Kwantung Army, nominally Ambassador to Manchuria (1934-35)
Retired from active service (1936)
Governor General of Korea (1938-39)
Appointed Privy Councilor (*)
President Political Association of Great Japan (Dai Nippon Seijikai) (1945 Mar)

Address: Unknown.

As Minister of War in 1931, Minami was responsible for the progressive occupation of Manchuria by the Kwantung Army--this despite his promises to the Wakatsuki Cabinet that the zone of activities of the Kwantung Army would not be enlarged further. The resultant inability of the government to carry out its promises to the League of Nations brought about the resignation of the Wakatsuki cabinet. While Governor General of Korea, Minami administered the colony very strictly, bringing back the so-called "barracks rule". (20)

Minami was chosen from among several prominent Japanese considered for the presidency of the Political Association of Great Japan, organized in March 1945 to supersede the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society.

1900 MITSUOKI, Member Privy Council

1891 June Born Nagawa Prefecture. Son of Seikichi Miyawaki and adopted by Mitsuoki family. Married Hatsuho, daughter of S. Kato.
1897 Graduated Tokyo Higher Normal School.
1897-1901 Studied pedagogy in England and Germany.
+ Professor, Tokyo Higher Normal School.
+ Councillor, Finance Department.
+ Parliamentary Vice Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.
23 Apr. June Education Minister in Tanaka Cabinet.
1927 June-
1928 July Minister of Finance in Tanaka Cabinet.
1931 Communications Minister in Tanaka Cabinet.
1932 Railways Minister in Saionji Cabinet.
1940 July Appointed member Privy Council.
Elected member House of Representatives eleven times since 1908.

Address: 16 Hironaka, Asahi-cho, Tokyo

1945-46 Member of Seiyukai political party dissolved in 1946

Former editor of Tokyo Asahi Shimbun. Served as one of the members of the
in Education Department of Cabinet, Government. (2)

SHOICHO MIYAGI: Former Minister of Justice. Member House of Peers.

1878 Born Saitama Prefecture. Son of Tojiro Miyagi. Married
Tsuyako, daughter of Shinsuke Tojo.
1905 Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University.
1908 Judge.
" Judge, Tokyo District Court.
" Prosecutor, Tokyo Court of Appeal.
" Established Imperial Preservation System in Imperial Palace.
1918 Sent to Europe and America to inspect judicial system.
" Chief Prosecutor, Supreme Court of Appeals.
1939 Aug. Minister of Justice in Arita Cabinet.
1940 Jan. Appointed to House of Peers.
1940

Address: 730, Kamibichirai, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo

MITSUO MIYATA: Member House of Peers. Chief Secretary. For Asia Movement
Consultative Committee of Imperial Rule Assistance Association

1878 Nov. Born. Son of Daichi Miyata. Married Tsuyako, daughter of
Tatsuro Sugiumi.
1905 Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University.
Secretary, House of Peers.
Advisor, Cabinet Statistics Bureau.
Governor, Fukushima Prefecture.
Chief Secretary of Cabinet.
Superintendent General of Metropolitan Police Board.
Chairman, Japan Catholic Society.
1943
1945 May - Director General, East Asia Development Cooperation Fund of 1944.
1944 Aug. Appointed Member of National Movement Liaison Committee.
1944 Mar. Chief Secretary New Asia Movement Consultative Committee of
1944 IMR.

Address: 16, Nagerumi-cho Shibuya-ku, Tokyo

Major General Count NAOMICHI (NAOSUKE) MIZOGUCHI (Rein.): Member House of Peers

1878 Apr. Born son of Count Naomasa Mizoguchi.
1898 Graduated Military Academy, 2nd Lt. Artillery.
Graduated Military Staff College.
Fought in Russo-Japanese War.
1904-05 Attached to divisions at Hiroshima, Tsingtao, Wuchang.

1941-1942: Member, Council of War
 1942-1943: Member, Council of War
 1943-1944: Member, Council of War
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 2016-2017: Member, Council of War
 2017-2018: Member, Council of War
 2018-2019: Member, Council of War
 2019-2020: Member, Council of War
 2020-2021: Member, Council of War
 2021-2022: Member, Council of War
 2022-2023: Member, Council of War
 2023-2024: Member, Council of War
 2024-2025: Member, Council of War

Address: 22 Ichigaya, Uchigome-ku, Tokyo.

Is credited with some clever wire pulling which brought negotiations
 for trade agreements with Thailand and French Indo-China to a successful
 conclusion, when Great Britain, Netherlands and United States imposed
 freezing orders on Japan prior to outbreak of Pacific war. A Japanese source
 reported him as saying: "Well, do it if you dare! We shall also have some-
 thing to say. We can get along all right inside the Co-prosperity Sphere
 and withdraw all our officials from abroad." (66)

MIKIO MIZUNO: Former Bureau Chief, Greater East Asia Ministry, Minister to
 Thailand

1936 June Born Shizuoka Prefecture; eldest son of Tsanejiro Mizuno;
 m. Sumi, 2nd d. of Yasumatsu Shimizu
 1937 Graduated Tokyo Imperial University in law
 1938 Attache, Japanese Embassy Belgium.
 1939 Third Secretary, Japanese Embassy, France.
 1940 In Commercial Affairs Bureau, Foreign Office.
 1941 Chief, Second Section, Research Bureau, Foreign Office.
 1942 Chief, First Section, Commercial Affairs Bureau, Foreign
 Office.
 1943 Chief, Third and Fourth Sections, same.
 1944 Director, Commercial Affairs Bureau, Foreign Office.
 1945 Director, South Seas Bureau, Foreign Office.
 1946 Director, Southern Affairs Bureau, Greater East Asia Ministry.
 1947 Appointed Minister to Thailand.

Address: 22 Ichigaya, Uchigome-ku, Tokyo.

Is credited with some clever wire pulling which brought negotiations
 for trade agreements with Thailand and French Indo-China to a successful
 conclusion, when Great Britain, Netherlands and United States imposed
 freezing orders on Japan prior to outbreak of Pacific war. A Japanese source
 reported him as saying: "Well, do it if you dare! We shall also have some-
 thing to say. We can get along all right inside the Co-prosperity Sphere
 and withdraw all our officials from abroad." (66)

MIKIO MIZUNO (LL.D.): Advisor, East Asia Development Headquarters, Imperial
 War Assistance Association, Member House of Peers

1948 Jan Born Tokyo, eldest son of Tackieaburo Mizuno; married
 Matsu, 2nd daughter of Shigeru Takashina

1892 Graduated Tokyo Imperial University, Law, National
 Government Service in Home Ministry
 1896 Secretary to Home Minister, Home Count Terauchi Cabinet
 4 Went to Europe and America to study administration
 1911 Director Bureau Prefectural Affairs, Home Ministry
 1913 Vice Minister of Home Affairs for 2 years
 1916-18 Vice Minister of Home Affairs, Terauchi Cabinet
 1918 Apr. Sept. Home Minister, Terauchi Cabinet
 1919-22 Civil Governor of Chosen
 1922 June -
 1923 Sept. Home Minister in Admiral T. Kato Cabinet
 1924 Jan. June Home Minister in Kiyoura Cabinet
 1925 June
 1928 May Education Minister in Tanaka Cabinet.
 Member of Japan-America Society.
 1943-44 Aug. Director, East Asia Development Headquarters, IMA.
 1944 Advisor, East Asia Development Headquarters, IMA.
 1944 Councilor, Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society
 (now dissolved) Member House of Peers

Address: 61, Shiokano Sam-zachi, Shiba-ku, Tokyo

Chairman, Nippon Seamen's Relief Association, Seinen Investigation
 Council, and Toyo Kyokai (Oriental Association); Chairman Board of Directors
 Sangyo Hokoku Chujo Renmei (an industrial league); Vice Chairman Kyochikai
 (Cooperative Society)

Granted degree of LL.D. by Ministry of Education in recognition of his
 authoritative knowledge of copyright legislation. Drafted Japan's copyright
 laws. Resigned as Minister of Education in 1928 in protest against cabinet
 appointment of Fusasuke Kuhara, millionaire businessman and personal
 friend of Premier Tanaka, later suspected of participation in Tokyo military
 revolt. Speaks English. For many years a member of Seiyuhei, political
 party dissolved in 1940. (101, 1)

On 8 March 1945 elected chairman of preparatory committee sponsoring
 formation of Political Association of Great Japan which superseded the
 Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society

MAZASHI MOCHI Director, General Affairs Bureau of General Headquarters, New
 Axis Movement of Imperial Rule Assistance Association

1895 Nov Born Chiba Prefecture Son of Shin-keniro Mori.
 Married Kayoko, daughter of Sasuke Yoshiko.
 1920 Graduated Tokyo Imperial University, German Law
 1920 Entered Foreign Office.
 1925 Third Secretary Embassy in France.
 1930 Chief First Section, Information Bureau
 1931 Second Secretary, Embassy in London.
 First Secretary, Legation in Siam and Consul
 General at Bangkok.

1939-40 President, Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
 Honorary Consul of Argentina at Osaka.
 Chairman, Board of Directors, Settsu Marine & Fire Insurance Company, Nisshin Kisen (Steamship) Company and South Seas Transport Company.
 Vice President, Japan-American Society and Japan-British Society in Kansai.
 Advisor of Sumitomo Chemical Industry Company.
 Advisor, Osaka Chamber of Commerce & Industry.
 Member House of Peers by Imperial nomination.
 1939 July-Sept. Railways Minister in second Konoye Cabinet.
 1940 July-Sept. 1941 Communications Minister second Konoye Cabinet.
 1941 July-Oct. Railways Minister in third Konoye Cabinet.
 1941 Feb. Advisor to Japanese Military Administration in Manila.
 1943 Sept. Appointed Ambassador to puppet Philippine government.

According to Japanese sources, Murata did a great deal to develop Philippine natural resources during his year and a half as Military Administration Advisor. (102) Described as a top flight business executive, particularly in handling steamship line. An official report of July 1941 stated that he was formerly considered "rather pro-American" (86)

CHOKYO MURAYAMA. Director Imperial Rule Assistance Association. President Asahi Shimbun

1894 Mar. Born. Brother of Viscount Nagakage Okabe.
 Married Oto, adopted daughter of Ryuhei Murayama, founder Asahi Shimbun-sha, and adopted into family.
 1919 Graduated Political Department, Kyoto Imperial University.
 1933 Succeeded to family estate.
 * Chairman, Board of Directors Asahi Shimbun Publishing Company.
 * President, Asahi Publishing Company.
 1944 Sept. Appointed director Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (now dissolved).

Address: 285, Gunko, Mikage-machi, Hyogo-ken.

In September 1944, according to a Tokyo broadcast, the Emperor granted a silver cup to Murayama in recognition of his outstanding contribution to his country during the war. In February 1945, according to same source, he and several others were granted gifts of wooden cups by the Emperor, apparently for contribution to long-distance flights.

Fleet Admiral OSAMI NAGANO: Supreme Naval Advisor to Emperor. Member Board of Field Marshals and Fleet Admirals.

1880 June Born Kochi. Son of Harukichi Nagano. Married Kyoko, daughter of Masamichi Nagano and adopted by family.
 Wife deceased.

SECRET

Lost an eye in bombing incident directed by Koreans against Japanese in Shanghai following Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1932.

Admiral Naokuni NOMURA: Member Supreme Military Council.

1885 May	Born Kagoshima Prefecture. Married Yoshiyo, daughter of Kiichiro Aomori.
1908	Graduated Naval Academy.
*	Graduated Naval Staff College.
1919-24	Resident Naval Officer in Germany, submarine research.
1929	Naval Attache, Embassy in Germany.
1930	Attended London Arms Conference.
*	Captain of H.I.M.S. Haguro and Kaga.
1934	Director, Submarine School.
*	Commander, Second Submarine Squadron.
*	Chief of Staff, Combined Fleet.
1936	Naval Attache, Embassy in China. Promoted to Vice Admiral; Chief Third Dept. Naval Staff Board.
1939 Dec.-	
1940 Oct.	Commander in Chief, Japanese Fleet in North China.
1940-43	Member Japanese-German-Italian Joint Specialist Commission in Berlin.
1943 Aug.	Appointed member Supreme Military Council.
1943 Oct.	Commander in Chief, Kure Naval Station.
1944 March	Admiral.
1944 July	Navy Minister in Tojo Cabinet; appointed member Supreme Military Council.
1944 Aug.	Commander in Chief, Yokosuka Naval Station.
1944 Sept.	Appointed Commander in Chief, Surface Escort Force (Sea Convoy)
1945 May 1	Relieved of above command; appointed member Supreme Military Council.
1945 May 3	Appointed Inspector General of Maritime Transportation.

Address: Unknown

A submarine expert, diplomat and administrator. Considered political rather than technical representative of Japanese Navy when at Berlin as Naval Attache. As head of Japanese Naval Mission in Berlin, reported to have played a leading role in negotiations which resulted in 1940 Tripartite Axis Pact. (105) During his stay in Germany, Nomura, wearing a German naval officer's uniform, was on board a submarine in an engagement in which an Allied ammunition ship was torpedoed. For this he received the Iron Cross, First Class. (106) On 17 July 1944 he entered the Tojo Cabinet as Navy Minister, but the Cabinet fell within a day or two after his appointment.

Relief from sea convoy command and appointment to Supreme Military Council were part of drastic shakeup of high-ranking naval personnel announced by Japanese Navy Ministry on 1 May 1945.

TADAQ OBARA: Former Diet Executive Minister, 1939-41. Member of Diet Executive Committee.

1889 Jan. Born Yamaguchi Prefecture. Son of Masamichi Obara.
Married Ichiko, daughter of S. Masahito.
1914 Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University;
entered Civil Service.
* Secretary to Prime Minister.
* Elected to House of Representatives since 1924.
1929 Parliamentary Counselor of Education Ministry.
* Chief Secretary of Ministry.
1943 Apr.- Minister without Portfolio in Tojo Cabinet.
1944 July Director, Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society
(now dissolved)

Address: 548 Kami Oesaki 2-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Formerly chief of Executive Members Conference of IRAPS, working as
such within Diet Executive Directors Association.

MASOHI OBARA (OHARA): Member House of Peers.

1877 Jan. Born Niigata Prefecture. Son of Keijiro Tanaka and
adopted by Tomotada Ohara. Married Hiroko, daughter
of Yasoya Ikoma.
1902 Graduate Law College, Tokyo Imperial University;
entered juridical service.
1923 Chief procurator of Nagasaki Court of Appeal.
* Chief procurator of Yokohama and Tokyo District Courts.
1924 Procurator, Supreme Court.
1927 Vice Minister of Justice.
1931-34 President, Tokyo Court of Appeal.
1934-36 Minister of Justice of Okada Cabinet.
1939 Aug.-
1940 Jan. Home Minister; concurrently Welfare Minister of
Abe Cabinet.
* Appointed member House of Peers.

Address: 23, Naka-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Tadayoshi (Tadao) OBATA (KOBATA): Director, Imperial Rule Assistance
Association.

1893 Mar. Born Osaka Prefecture. Son of Manjiro Obata.
Married Kiyoko, sister of Katsutaro Fujino.
1917 Graduated Tokyo Imperial University, English law.
* Director Sumitomo Wire & Cable Works, North China Gold
Mining Company, Sumitomo Aluminum Company, Nippon
Electric Company, Kyushu Electric Transmission Company,
Showa Electric Wire & Cable Works. Manager Account
Department of Sumitomo Honsha.
1940-41 Vice President, Cabinet Planning Board.

1941 Chairman, Sangyo Tokoku-Gai. Chief, Planning Board IRAA.
 1942 Nov.- President Board of Directors of Industrial Patriotic
 1944 Sept. Association.
 1944 Mar-Sept. Secretary General, IRAA. Vice President IRAA Youth Corps.
 1944 Sept. Appointed Director, IRAA.
 1945 21 Apr. Appointed Governor of Aichi Prefecture.

Address: 1712 of 4, Shinjo-ochiai, Yokobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Secretary of Preparatory Committee charged with working out details of organizing IRAA in 1940. As Secretary General of IRAA, his main duty was to unify and consolidate national drives aimed at increasing the fighting spirit of the people.

TORIKIOMI OBATA (TORATA): Member Privy Council.

1873 Born Ishikawa Prefecture. Son of Wasei Obata. Married.
 Mizue, sister of Baron Morishige Takei.
 1897 Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University;
 entered Foreign Service.
 1898 Consul, Tientsin.
 1899 Consul, Singapore.
 1899 Consul, Vienna.
 1901 Consul, London.
 1905 Consul, Chetoo.
 1905 Third Secretary, Peking.
 1907 Consul, Tientsin.
 1909-14 Consul General, Tientsin.
 1918 Minister to China.
 1925 Ambassador to Turkey.
 1930 Ambassador to Germany.
 1936 Member House of Peers.
 1940 Appointed member Privy Council.

Address: 1 Ichigaya Dai-ichi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Nominated as Ambassador to China in 1931 but Chinese Government refused to accept him because he assisted Mr. Hiroki when the latter was sent to China to negotiate Japan's 21 Demands during World War I. (109)

SEIGEO ODATE (ODACHI): Former Minister of Home Affairs.

1892 Born Shimane Prefecture. Son of Shinsaku Odate.
 1916 Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University;
 entered Civil Service.
 1921 Commissioner Home Office.
 1927 Secretary Reconstruction Bureau.
 * Secretary Home Ministry; Chief, Medical Section, Sanitary
 Bureau.
 1930 (?) Japanese representative, Opium Advisory Committee, Geneva

1934 Governor, Manchukuo Prefecture.
 1934 Director Legislation Bureau, Manchukuo. Vice Director, General Affairs Board, Manchukuo State Council.
 1935 Director General, General Affairs Board of Manchukuo State Council.
 1937 Advisor to Special Affairs Bureau of North China Expeditionary Force.
 1938 Advisor to Provisional Government of Central China together with Michio Yuzawa.
 1939-40 Vice Minister of Home Affairs in Abe and Yonai Cabinets.
 1942 Feb. Named Mayor of Special Municipality of "Shonan" (Singapore).
 1943 Mayor of Tokyo Metropolis. Concurrently Chairman of Kanto District Administrative Council.
 1944 July Appointed Home Minister Koiso Cabinet.
 1944 Dec. Vice Chairman of Cabinet's Investigating Committee on political Treatment of Chosenese and Taiwanese.
 1945 Apr. Resigned with Koiso Cabinet.
 1945 June Appointed Councilor Board of Information.
 Address: 2297, Midori-ga-oka Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

TAKEJIMA OGATA: Former Minister without Portfolio. President Imperial Rule Assistance Association Youth Corps. Former President Board of Information. Vice President IRAA.

1888 Born. Son of Michioei Ogata. Married Koto, daughter of Makizo Hara.
 1911 Graduated Waseda University, Department of Political Economy.
 1920 Studied Europe and America.
 Sectional Chief, Tokyo Asahi.
 Director, Domei News Agency.
 1928 Managing Director, Asahi Shimbun.
 1943 Appointed Councilor, Board of Information.
 1944 July Appointed Minister of State without Portfolio. Concurrently President, Board of Information.
 1944 Aug. Resigned position as Vice President of Asahi; Appointed Vice President of IRAA.
 1944 Dec. Appointed Chairman of Central Cooperative Council of IRAA.
 1945 Jan. Appointed President of IRAA Youth Corps.
 1945 Apr. Resigned as State Minister and President Board of Information.
 1945 May Appointed Advisor to Suzuki Cabinet.

Address: 331 Hyakunin-cho, 3-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Rated by the late Hugh Byas, New York Times correspondent, as "the ablest editor of Japan". As president of Board of Information he was first man with actual experience in journalism to hold post. Associated with super-patriotic Genyosha. Was a member of Preparatory Committee charged with working out details of organizing IRAA in 1940.

Summary

1st. General RIFPEI CGISU: Vice President of Imperial Rule Assistance Association Youth Corps. Chief, Tokyo Chapter of Youth Corps.

SAISUNE (C. 70): Former Cabinet Minister; Supreme Economic Council puppet banking reform.

1915 Mar. Born (Yamaguchi Prefecture); eldest son of General Saigō
 1907 Graduated Tokyo Imperial University in Law, entered Youth Corps.
 1909 Joined Youth Corps.
 1908-09 Traveled extensively in Europe and America.
 1909 or 10 Manager Youth Corps, produced book 1st. and 2nd. editions.
 1913 Deputy Manager of Japanese Agricultural Office.
 1920 Aug. Finance General, Japanese Finance Co. (Bank of Japan).
 1930 Appointed Member House of Peers by Imperial appointment.
 1941 President Japan-World Banking.
 1941 May-July Minister without Portfolio, 1st. cabinet cabinet.
 1941 July - Oct. Minister of Finance in 2nd. cabinet cabinet.
 1942 Mar. Chairman 4th Diet and Finance House (1st. cabinet cabinet).
 1943 President 1st. and 2nd. Economic Development Council.
 1943 Banned Japanese from this office in Japan.
 1944 Mar. Appointed Supreme Economic Council in Japan during war.
 1944 Apr. Advisor to General and Vice Minister of War.
 1944 Feb. Member Economic Counciling Board, Tokyo Economic Council.
 1945 June Member one of Ministry of War, Japan League.
 Chairman, Board of Directors, Japanese Banking Company, Japanese
 Manufacturing Company, Japanese Life Insurance Company, Japanese Finance
 Wire Company, Japanese Photo Bank Company, Japanese War Finance
 Company, etc. Member of Board of Directors, Japanese Bank, Japanese Bank
 Company, Japanese Metal Industry Company, Osaka Electric Industry (Electricity
 Company), and many others. Auditor, South Manchuria Railway Company and
 North China Development Company. Also former President of Japanese
 Finance Bank and Director General of Gaijin Finance during war; former
 member of Finance Board and Finance Investigation Board; former
 director of Imperial Rule Assistance Association Finance and Industry.

Address: 416, 1-chome, Akiba-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

An American who has known Saigō since 1941 says that General Saigō
 characterizes him as a high type, intelligent and capable man, and
 a leader. Another who has known him since 1941 says that he is a
 man of high intelligence and ability, and a man of high character.
 and the two men are very close friends.

In 1907 was appointed Minister without Portfolio for purpose of coordinating details of domestic economy. Being assigned to as the "Japanese Minister" was regarded as outstanding representative of "big business" which was not entirely in sympathy with trend of government's economic policies. A scholar of Japanese and Chinese classics and a champion swordsman of the "Ikeno" fencing school. In 1941 was said to enjoy a high reputation among senior statesmen close to Throne and with the military clique. (112)

General Baron Harimoto (Seigon) OI (Retd.): Former Councillor Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (now dissolved); Member House of Peers.

1863 Sept. Born Yamaguchi Prefecture. Son of Matsuei OI.
 Married Suku, daughter of Sanehiro Watanabe.
 1883 Graduated Military Academy.
 * Graduated Military Staff College; Military Attacks in Germany; Commander 19th Infantry Brigade; Commander Second Infantry Brigade of Imperial Body Guard; President, Military Staff College; Commander 8th and 12th Divisions; Commander, Japanese Garrison in Vladivostok; Supreme War Councilor.
 1921 Created Baron.
 1923 Resigned from active service.
 1934 Member House of Peers.
 1942 Councilor IRAPS.

Address: 74, Izumi-cho, Sugizawa-ku, Tokyo.

Admiral Koshiro OIKAWA: Member Supreme War Council. Former Chief Naval General Staff.

1885 Jan Born Niigata Prefecture; e.s. of Ryogo Oikawa. Married Taka, e.d. of Chujo Konomiwa.
 1905 Graduated Naval Academy.
 * Graduated Naval Staff College.
 After 1912 Aide de Camp to the Crown Prince (now H.I.H. Hirohito); Captain of Taka; Chief 1st Secretary of Naval Staff Board; Head instructor Naval Staff College; Chief of Staff Kure Naval Station; on Naval General Staff.
 1932 Commander 1st Naval Air Corps
 1935 Director of Naval Academy
 * Commander in Chief of Third Fleet.
 1936 Director Naval Aviation Department of Navy Ministry.
 1938 Apr.-
 1940 May Commander in Chief China Seas Fleet
 1940 May-
 1940 Sept. Commander in Chief Yokosuka Naval Station
 1940 Sept.-
 1941 Oct. Minister of Navy in 2nd and 3rd Konohe Cabinets.
 1943-44 Member Supreme War Council.

1944 Aug. Chief Naval General Staff.
 1945 May Reappointed member Supreme War Council.
 1945 May

Address: 91, 5-chome, Nishi Okubo, Nishi-Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo.

One of ablest Japanese naval officers, Oikawa is reportedly without strong political leanings. He is conservative in outlook, quiet by nature, conscientious, slow-moving and cautious. (88) A strict disciplinarian. In 1933 reported as able to get along with foreigners fairly well. (163) A member of a well to do family, his naval career began as a hobby. He is a great reader, interested particularly in history, philosophy and religion, and an authority on Chinese affairs. (50)

Kishichiro OKA: Former Director Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (now dissolved); member House of Peers.

1868 Apr. Born Okayama Prefecture. Son of Kinsaburo Itami and adopted by Keiko Oka. Married Yu, daughter of his foster father.
 1891 Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University.
 * Governor of Akita-ken; Chief of Police Department of Residency-General in Korea; Councilor of Korean Residency-General; Vice Minister for Agriculture, Industry and Commerce and then Home Affairs of Residency-General in Korea; Governor of Tottori-ken; Director of Police Bureau of Home Department; Inspector General of Metropolitan Police Board.
 1914 Member House of Peers.
 1942 Assisted in organization of IRAPS.
 * Councilor IRAPS.
 1944 Director IRAPS.

Address: 53 Minami-cho 5-chome, Aoyama, Minami-Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo.

Viscount Nagakage (Nagatani) OKABE: Former Minister of Education; member House of Peers.

1884 Aug. Born. Son of Viscount Naganoto Okabe. Married sister of late Count Takasaki Kato.
 1909 Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University, Ambassador Embassy in Washington.
 1914 Third Secretary, Embassy in Washington.
 1917 Secretary, Foreign Office.
 1920 Chief, Second Section of Asia Bureau, Foreign Office.
 * Commissioner, Cultural Undertaking Department.
 1929 Deputy Grand Master of Ceremonies of Imperial Household Ministry.

1930	Elected member House of Peers.
1935-36	Parliamentary Vice Minister of War.
1940	Vice Chairman, Society for International Cultural Relations To-a Dobun-kai, official propaganda organization.
1942 May	Appointed director of Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society
1943 Apr.-	
1944 July	Minister of Education in Tojo Cabinet
1944 Jan.	Appointed President of Philippines Society.
*	Director Imperial Rule Assistance Association. President of Dai Nippon Students' Training Association; Member National Physical Strength Investigation Council; Chairman Board of Directors, Eastern Uni-Cultural Society.

Address: 10, Tange-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

A scion of one of most noble families of Japan, tracing his ancestry to Fujiwara Kamatari, a great statesman during the reign of Emperor Tenchi, 662-671. Related by marriage to the Mitsui family, thus linking him with the big moneyed interests. Member of the Kenkyukai, the largest and most influential political group in House of Peers. Member of Asameshi-kwai or Breakfast Society which was reported to have been connected with the reactionary 15 May 1932 Incident in which Premier Inukai was assassinated. (115)

As Minister of Education expressed strongly totalitarian attitude toward religion and education. At a Buddhist rally stated Japan's religion had contributed to development of the Empire, which was religion's main object. Actively promoted student labor mobilization and an educational program stressing science, economics, and management, as well as military studies. Contributed much toward promotion of fine arts and is noted for part he played in establishment of the Academy of Fine Arts.

General Naosaburo OKABE: Former member Supreme Military Council; Commander in Chief, 6th Area Army.

1887	Born Hiroshima Prefecture.
1906	Graduated Military Academy; 2nd Lieutenant, Artillery.
1909	1st Lieutenant, Artillery.
1916	Captain, Artillery.
*	Graduated from Army Staff College.
1921	Major, Artillery.
1927	Military Instructor, Army Staff College.
1929	Colonel, Artillery.
1930	Commander, 1st P.A. Regiment.
1931	On staff of Director General of Artillery.
*	In Research Department, Army Communications School; In Research Department, Army Automobile School.
1932	Chief of Section, General Staff Headquarters.

1934 Major General; Chief, Japanese Expeditionary Force Staff College.
 1935 Assistant Commandant, Army Staff College.
 1937 Mar. Chief, General Affairs Department, Army Headquarters Board.
 1937 (?) Lt. General.
 1937 Chief of Staff, North China Garrison; concurrently Chief of Staff of HQ of North China Expeditionary Force.
 1938 Chief, Army Technical Board.
 1942 Oct. Member, Supreme Military Council.
 1943 Feb. General.
 1942-43 Oct. Commandant, Army Staff College.
 1943 Oct. Transferred to important post at Tokyo.
 1944 Sept. Commander in Chief, North China Expeditionary Force.
 1944 Nov. Relieved as CIG in North China; appointed CIG Gen Area Army.

Address: 63 Sengagaya, Setogaya-ku, Tokyo.

Practically all service as company and field officer was made until his appointment as Chief of Staff of North China force in 1937. Described as reserved, reticent, and belonging to no clique (114, 115).

Admiral Katsuo OKADA: Former Premier.

1867 Jan. Born Fukui Prefecture; e.g. of late Edo China.
 1899 Graduated Naval Academy.
 1904-05 Division officer on Harima; later Captain (Fleet Admiral) Togo in command.
 1908 Captain.
 1912 Commanding officer, Kashima.
 1913 Rear Admiral. Commandant, Sasebo Navy Yard.
 1917 Vice Admiral. Commander in Chief Sasebo Naval Station.
 1920 Vice Minister of Navy.
 1922 Member Board of Admirals.
 1924 Admiral. Member Supreme War Council.
 1924 Dec. Commander in Chief Combined Fleet.
 1927 Minister of Navy in Tanaka Cabinet.
 1929 July Assigned with Cabinet; member Supreme Military Council.
 1932 Minister of Navy in Koizumi Cabinet.
 1933 Jan. Retired and placed on Navy Reserve List.
 1934-July 4 Premier.
 1936

Address: 375, 1-chome, Tama-chu, Yodohachi-ku, Tokyo.

President at the time of the Emperor's 26th birthday in 1936, Okada resigned his office and retired into obscurity after escaping death at the hands of the plotters. Prior to his retirement, Okada had reputation as one of ablest Japanese naval officers and experienced administrator with broad and moderate views. As Navy Minister in the Saito Cabinet, he is said to have been especially adept in adjusting difficulties between the cabinet and the political parties. During the bitter controversy over the ratification of the London Naval Treaty, Okada sought to bring the anti-treaty and pro-treaty elements together by compromise. His part in the controversy made him unpopular with the younger officer faction. (164)

Tadahiko OKADA: Welfare Minister, Suzuki Cabinet.

1878 Mar.	Born Okayama City; son of Gimpō Okada; married Shizu, sister of Aribunai Akiyama.
1903	Graduated Tokyo Imperial University in law; entered Home Office.
*	Commissioner, Shizuoka Prefecture; Police Chief, Kumamoto Prefecture; Governor, Saitama, Nagano, and Kumamoto Prefectures.
1923	Director, Police Affairs Bureau, Home Office.
*	Deputy Mayor, Tokyo.
1936	Deputy Speaker, House of Representatives of Diet.
*	Chief Secretary, Seiyukai (political party dissolved 1940)
1942-44	Member, Board of Directors, Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (recently dissolved)
1942-45	Speaker, House of Representatives.
1945 Apr.	Minister of Welfare, Suzuki Cabinet.
1945 Apr. 29	Appointed President, War Relief Association.

Address: 31 Nagato-cho, 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Twice made inspection tours of Europe and America. Elected to Lower House of Diet from Okayama Prefecture seven times since 1924. Represented Lower House at Japanese-sponsored Philippine independence ceremonies October 1943. Was Secretary General of Seiyukai. Took prominent part in

His younger brother, Prince Arima, was killed in action during the Russo-Japanese War. Prince Arima was a member of the Imperial Japanese Army and was killed in action during the Russo-Japanese War.

(General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924)

1884 May Born Tokyo. Son of Prince Arima. (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924)

1888 Graduated Military Academy.

1893 Entered Military Staff College. (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924)

1898 Major, Infantry.

1900 Lieutenant Colonel.

1902 Colonel. (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924)

1904 Chief, Imperial Japanese War Office.

1906 Vice Chief of Staff, Imperial Japanese Army.

1908 Major General.

1910 Vice Chief of Staff, Imperial Japanese Army.

1912 Military Advisor to Manchukuo.

1914 Department Director, Imperial Japanese War Office.

1916 Lieutenant General. (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924)

1918 General China Expedition.

1920 Major General. (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924)

1922 General.

1924 Commander in Chief, Imperial Japanese War Office.

1926 Commander in Chief, Imperial Japanese War Office.

1928 all China organizing Field Marshal. (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924)

In 1936 was officially reported as one of three Japanese Imperial Generals in Japanese Army. Promoted to Lieutenant General and member of his seniors and first of his class to receive a command of a division. A leading strategist. One of most prominent participants in Japanese military aggression on the continent, most of his service from 1922 to 1936 being taken place in China and Manchuria. Took part in conclusion of 1938 Japan-Manchukuo Protocol; aided in conclusion of Manchukuo Imperialism; participated in Jehol Campaign in early 1939 and negotiated the Marco Polo Bridge Truce which followed, increasing Japanese influence in North China. (1939, 1940)

Lieutenant General ISHIGAKI CHUJI (1924): Member Privy Council.

1858 Born Gifu Prefecture. Son of Koinishi Tadamasa. Married Kato, daughter of Yutaka Sakai. (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924) (General Information 1924)

1881 Graduated Military Academy.

1883 Studied in Germany and France; Vice Chief of General Staff; War Ministry, Imperial Japanese Army.

1915-18 War Minister of Imperial Japanese Army.

1919 Commander Japanese forces in Manchuria during World War I.

1920 Member House of Peers.

1929 Appointed member of Privy Council.

Address: 305, 5-chome, Kashiwagi, Yodochi-ku, Tokyo

DATE OF REVIEW: 11/11/2011 BY: [REDACTED] FOR: [REDACTED]

1900-1910: [REDACTED]

1880-1890: [REDACTED]
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 1970-1980: [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
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Address: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]

U.S.S. Lieutenant General Prince QIN HU Member Supreme Military Council

1897 Oct. Born Seoul, Korea; 7th son of late H.R.H. Prince Tai Ri; married Masako, eldest daughter of E.I.H. Prince Morikawa Washimoto, 1920.

1925 Graduated Military Academy.

1926 Captain. Attached to 2nd Infantry Regiment, Imperial Guard Division.

1927 Visited Europe for study and observation accompanied by Princess Masako.

* Member of Army General Staff and concurrently attached to Queen Army.

* Lieutenant Colonel. Attached to Military Training Department.

1935 Aug. Colonel. Appointed Commander 59th Infantry Regiment, serving post war in China.

1937 Aug. Same instructor, Military Preparatory School.

1938 July Major General.

* Commander Infantry Brigade, Imperial Guards Division.

1940 Dec. Lieutenant General.

* Commander 4th (Osaka) Division.

1941 July Commander 51st Division.

1942 Aug. Attached Headquarters 1st Air Army, Japan.

1943 July Commander in Chief, Army Air Force.

1945 Apr. Member Supreme Military Council. Relieved from Air Force command.

Address: Kiei-cho, Koji-machi-ku, Tokyo.

Head of former royal house of Korea. An imperial prince by courtesy only, but is accorded treatment as member of imperial family. His family as well as his country forced into Japanese mould after Korea's annexation. Received most of his education in Japan and has spent most of his life there since 1910. Married to Japanese imperial princess. (20)

Count TADAMASA SAKAI. Vice President, House of Peers.

1893 June Born. Younger brother of Count Wasanao Abe. Married Akiko, daughter of Count Tadaoki Sakai and adopted into family.

1918 Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University.

" Private Secretary to Justice Minister.

1920 Private Secretary to Railways Minister.

1923 Member House of Peers.

1930 Delegate, World Parliament Trade Conference, Brussels.

1939 Oct.-1940 Jan. Agriculture and Forestry Minister in Abe Cabinet.

1940 Chairman of Imperial Agricultural Association.

1942-44 Director Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (now defunct)

1944 Oct. Named Vice President of House of Peers.

Address: 12, Hara-michi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Leader of the ultra-nationalistic Fascist Kinkai Gakuin.

Admiral 5730 (193470) PAMM, C. (1912). Minister without Portfolio, Suzuki Cabinet; Member House of Peers; Former Minister of Commerce and Industry.

1879 June Born, Yamazawa City; adopted son of Rokuzo Sakonji; a. Fuser, d. of Moriki Kojima.
 1900 Graduated Naval Academy.
 1910 Lieutenant Commander.
 1911 Graduated from Naval Staff College.
 * Attache in England and Germany.
 1915 Commander.
 1917 On special duty in Holland.
 * Director, Naval Affairs Bureau and Naval Personnel Bureau.
 1919 Captain.
 1924 Rear Admiral
 1928 Vice Admiral
 1930 Chief technical advisor to Japanese delegation, London Naval Conference.
 1931-32 May Navy Vice Minister in Inukai Cabinet.
 * Commander, Training Squadron; Commander, Third Fleet.
 1933 Attached to Naval General Staff.
 1934 Retired from Active Service.
 1935-41 President, North Saghalien Petroleum Company
 1941 Jul.-Oct. Commerce and Industry Minister, 3rd Konoye Cabinet.
 1943 Jan. Member House of Peers.
 1945 Apr. Minister without Portfolio, Suzuki Cabinet.

Address: 756, Den-enchofu 2-chome, Omori-ku, Tokyo

A capable, forceful, energetic officer, one of ablest in Japanese Navy; good administrator and leader. After London Naval Conference Sakonji headed the Personnel Bureau of the Navy Ministry which planned and effected reductions in personnel resulting from the conference. His connection with the conference, where he was regarded as one of the most powerful members of the Japanese delegation, made him very unpopular in Japanese naval circles. (31, 88) In 1941 he was characterized by U.S. Military Attache in Tokyo as a moderate favoring improved relations with Great Britain and the United States. Sakonji speaks fair English and French. (53)

HYOGORO SAKURAI: Minister without Portfolio, Suzuki Cabinet.

1880 Aug. Born Ishikawa Prefecture; eldest son of Genji Sakurai; married Suzu Inouye.
 * Graduated Waseda University, political science.
 1934 Member Ishikawa Prefectural Assembly; Parliamentary Vice Minister of Overseas Affairs; Chairman Nippon Typewriter Company; Member House of Representatives.
 1940 Oct. Director, Imperial Rule Assistance Association.
 1942-43 Advisor to Japanese Military Administration in Burma.
 1944-45 Member Board of Directors, Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (recently dissolved).
 1945 Feb. Member Wartime Price Investigation Council.
 1945 April Minister Without Portfolio Suzuki Cabinet.

Address: 35 Hiroo-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Elected to House of Representatives eight times from Shimane Prefecture. Former Chief Secretary of Minseito, political party dissolved in 1940. Took great interest in transfer of Buddhist relics from Burma to Japan. The portion of Buddha's ashes which the Burmese administration gave to Japan was delivered to Sakurai in Tokyo. In February 1944 he broadcast plans to build in Japan a duplicate of the famous Buthedawng pagoda in Burma.

FUKIO SAKURAUCHI: Former Cabinet Advisor; former Cabinet Minister; Member of Privy Council.

1880 Aug. Born Shimane Prefecture. Married Sada, daughter of Jun Tokunaga.
 * On editorial staff of various newspaper in Aichi and Gifu Prefectures.
 1903 Established Tokyo Municipal Railway Company.
 * President Kotagawa Electric Power Company.
 * Director, Hokkai Colliery & Steamship Company, Kotagawa Electric Company, Chugoku Electric Company and others.
 1920 Elected to House of Representatives.
 1931 Apr.-Dec. Minister of Commerce and Industry in Wakatsuki Cabinet.
 1939 Jan.-Aug. Minister of Agriculture and Forestry in Hiranuma Cabinet.
 1940 Jan.-Jul. Minister of Finance in Yonai Cabinet.
 1942 Member of Greater East Asia Sphere Establishment Administration in the Cabinet.
 1944 Councillor of Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (recently dissolved)
 1945 Apr. Appointed advisor to Suzuki Cabinet.
 1945 May Relieved as Cabinet advisor; appointed to Privy Council.
 Address: 34, Matsuzaka-cho, Mitu, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Business man, parliamentarian and a leader in the Minseito, political party dissolved in 1940. Elected to Lower House seven times from Shimane Prefecture. Vigorously opposed Japanese-Nazi cooperation and severely criticized his government for existing strained relations with the U.S.S.R. (1)

NAOTAKE SATO: Former Foreign Minister; Ambassador to Russia.

1881 Oct. Born Second son of Kenroju Tanaka. Married Fumi, daughter of Aikuro Sato and adopted by family.
 1904 Educated Tokyo Higher Commercial School.
 1905 Entered foreign service.
 1914 Consul General at Harbin.
 1921 Counselor of Embassy in France.
 1923 Minister to Poland.
 1927 Director Japanese Office, League of Nations.
 1930 Ambassador to Belgium.
 1933-37 Ambassador to France.
 1937 Feb.-June. Foreign Minister in Hayashi Cabinet.
 1938 Advisor, Foreign Office.
 1940 President, Japanese goodwill mission to Italy.
 1941 Nov. Advisor, Foreign Office.
 1942 Feb. Ambassador to Russia.

Source: Japanese Embassy, Moscow.

One of the ablest and most astute of Japan's professional diplomats. According to a 1937 official report from Europe, Sato had a strong conviction of the necessity for harmonious cooperation between Japan and other nations including the U.S., and was "painfully impressed" by the development of Japan's relations with the Axis, particularly the 1936 Anti-Comintern Pact, and even thought of retiring from diplomatic service because he was so much out of sympathy with the trend of events. Sato has never lacked complete loyalty to his government, however, nor has he given away anything in a trade that he has not thoroughly considered. His principal sympathy outside of his own country is for France where he spent a good part of his career. Speaks French better than English. (120)

When he was Foreign Minister in the Hayashi Cabinet, the army was skeptical as to whether he was sufficiently vigorous to carry out what they considered proper policies. The ultra-patriotic parties opposed his handling of the Chinese situation, particularly his announcement that negotiations with China must be conducted as between equals. Was favorably regarded by Westerners who considered his regime to be liberal and international. Japanese pressure on China, however, was carried on without relaxation and about month after the resignation of the Hayashi Cabinet, 4 June 37, war broke out between the two countries. (121)

Reliably reported to have stated early in 1942 that the war between U.S. and Japan was a regrettable mistake, but "we cannot stop now;" further, to have remarked that as long as he was Ambassador to Russia no "super-ambassador" would be sent there. (122)

1891 SATO: Section Chief, Southern Regions Bureau, Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

1894 Sept. Councillor of New Asia Movement, ERAA

1894 Admiral YORIO SAWAMOTO: Member, Supreme Military Council; former Commander Kure Naval Station.

1886 Born Yamaguchi Prefecture; 2nd son of Namsaihei Sawamoto; m. Haseko, eldest daughter of Kinjiro Tajima.

1908 Graduated Naval Academy.

1909 Sub-Lieutenant.

* Graduated from Naval Staff College; Naval Attache, Japanese Embassy, London; Chief, 1st Section, General Affairs Bureau, Navy Ministry; Captain, R.I.M.S., Tenryo, Takao, Hyuga; Dean, Naval Staff College.

1911 Apr. Director, General Affairs Board, Naval Construction Board.

1917 Commander, Training Squadron.

1940 President, Naval Staff College.

1940 Oct. Commander in Chief, Japanese Fleet in South China waters.

1941 Apr. Vice Minister of Navy in 2nd Kato Cabinet.
 1943 Vice Minister of Navy.
 1944 Mar. Admiral.
 1944 Mar. Acting Vice Minister of Navy; Vice Chief, Naval General Staff; member Supreme Military Council.
 1944 Jul. 15 Commander, 2nd Naval Station.
 1945 May 1 Relieved of above command and appointed member Supreme Military Council.

Address: 110, Kobinokikawa, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

Available information is indefinite, but apparently Sawamoto served as Vice Minister of Navy most if not all of the time from April 1941 to July 1944. Associated to great extent with Navy Technical Council (Naval Construction Board) prior to April 1941. Relief from Pure Command and appointment to Supreme Military Council were part of drastic shake-up of high-ranking naval personnel announced by Japanese Navy Ministry on 2 May 1945.

LOTARO SENGOKU: Cabinet Advisor. Advisor to Imperial Rule Assistance Association Youth Corps; member of House of Peers.

1874 Feb. Born Tokyo. Son of Tokun Sengoku. Married Yokiko, daughter of Tetsu Otani.
 1895 Graduated Sapporo Agriculture College.
 * Served Agriculture Association of Shimane Prefecture 15 years.
 * Councilor, Central Bank of Cooperative Society; President Dai Nippon Silk Sales Federation; Chairman, National Federation of Purchase Society and National Rice Sales & Purchase Federation; Director, Manchuria Sulphate-Ammonia Fertilizer Company.
 1939 Managing Director, Central Union of Cooperative Societies.
 1942 Director Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (now dissolved)
 1944 Advisor to Central Agriculture Association.
 1944 Aug. Appointed advisor to IRAA Youth Corps.
 1945 Apr. Advisor to Suzuki Cabinet.

Address: 62, Zoshigaya 1-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo

MAMORU SHIGEMITSU: Former Minister of Foreign Affairs and of Greater East Asia Affairs.

1887 July Born Oita Prefecture. Younger brother of Atsuma Shigemitsu. Married Kio, daughter of Ichizo Hayashi.
 1911 Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University.
 1912 Entered Foreign Service; attached to Embassy in Berlin.
 1914 Third Secretary, London.
 1918 Consul, Portland, Oregon.
 1919 Consul, Warsaw.
 1919 Member Japanese Delegation to Paris Peace Conference.

1920 Chief Secret Section, Treasury Bureau, Foreign Affairs.
 1925 Chief Secret Section, Treasury Bureau, Foreign Affairs.
 1925 First Secretary, Legation in China.
 1927 Counselor, Legation in Germany.
 1929 General Counsel and Embassy Counselor in China.
 1930 Charge d'Affaires, China.
 1931 Minister to China.
 1931-36 Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs.
 1936-38 Ambassador to Russia.
 1938-41 June Ambassador to Great Britain.
 1941 Dec. Ambassador to Hankow.
 1943 Apr. Minister of Foreign Affairs, Tojo Cabinet.
 1944 Aug. Minister of Foreign Affairs and concurrently Minister
 for Greater East Asia, Koiso Cabinet.
 1945 Apr. Resigned with Koiso Cabinet.

Address: 2, 1-chome, Sanban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Considered one of Japan's ablest diplomats. As Charge d'Affaires in China successfully negotiated the Sino-Japanese Tariff Treaty of 1930. Years later as Ambassador urged a policy of friendship and prestige as a means to settlement of the China Incident. Brought home to serve as Foreign Minister for purpose of implementing this program. Directed negotiations for abolition of Japanese extrajurisdictional rights in China in 1944, which move was soon followed by Axis and neutral countries. Leading figure in signing of pact which led Nanking regime to declare war against U.S. and Britain. With Naotake Sato, present Japanese Ambassador to Moscow, Shigemitsu originated and promoted policy of maintaining friendly relations with Russia. (123)

In April 1944 lauded the close unity between Japan and Germany, declaring that although geographically far apart they were identical in ideals and purpose to uphold international justice against a common foe -- Anglo-American imperialism. (124)

Author of Greater East Asia Declaration concluded by Japan and her Asiatic satellites at Greater East Asia Conference in Tokyo, November 1943. Despite Shigemitsu's former reputation as a moderate he worked apparently in complete harmony with the military expansionist clique in furthering Japan's hegemony in East Asia and in supporting Axis ties. As both Foreign Minister and GEA Minister he was probably the most powerful member of the Koiso Cabinet. (40)

Shigemitsu lost a leg in the 1932 bomb explosion incident instigated by Koreans against the Japanese at Shanghai.

Admiral SHIGETARO SHIMADA (Retd.): Former member Supreme Military Council; former Minister of Navy.

1893 Sept. Born Tokyo. Son of Meido Shimada. Married Yoshi daughter of Lt. General Kiyomichi Chikushi.
 1904 Graduated Naval Academy.
 Graduate Naval Staff College.
 1914-27 Naval Attache in Italy.

1900 - 1901. 1st Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army.
 1901 - 1902. 2nd Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army.
 1902 - 1903. 3rd Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army.
 1903 - 1904. 4th Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army.
 1904 - 1905. 5th Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army.
 1905 - 1906. 6th Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army.
 1906 - 1907. 7th Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army.
 1907 - 1908. 8th Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army.
 1908 - 1909. 9th Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army.
 1909 - 1910. 10th Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army.
 1910 - 1911. 11th Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army.
 1911 - 1912. 12th Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army.
 1912 - 1913. 13th Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army.
 1913 - 1914. 14th Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army.
 1914 - 1915. 15th Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army.
 1915 - 1916. 16th Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army.
 1916 - 1917. 17th Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army.
 1917 - 1918. 18th Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army.
 1918 - 1919. 19th Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army.
 1919 - 1920. 20th Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army.
 1920 - 1921. 21st Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army.
 1921 - 1922. 22nd Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army.
 1922 - 1923. 23rd Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army.
 1923 - 1924. 24th Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army.
 1924 - 1925. 25th Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army.
 1925 - 1926. 26th Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army.
 1926 - 1927. 27th Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army.
 1927 - 1928. 28th Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army.
 1928 - 1929. 29th Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army.
 1929 - 1930. 30th Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army.
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 1988 - 1989. 89th Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army.
 1989 - 1990. 90th Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army.
 1990 - 1991. 91st Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army.
 1991 - 1992. 92nd Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army.
 1992 - 1993. 93rd Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army.
 1993 - 1994. 94th Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army.
 1994 - 1995. 95th Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army.
 1995 - 1996. 96th Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army.
 1996 - 1997. 97th Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army.
 1997 - 1998. 98th Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army.
 1998 - 1999. 99th Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army.
 1999 - 2000. 100th Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army.

Address: 5-9, 2-chome, Tama-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

Emigration of Shigenori's name from Japanese Navy Register on
 October 1945 was indicated as follows:

SHIGENORI SHIONO: Former Minister of Justice and of Foreign Affairs.

1896 Jan. Born Tokyo Prefecture. Son of Nobutake Shionori.
 1901 Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University.
 1902 Entered Judicial Service.
 1903 Director General Bureau, Justice Ministry; Chief Prosecutor;
 Tokyo Court of Appeal; Prosecutor, Supreme Court.
 1905 Jan. -
 1906 Aug. Justice Minister of Hayashi, 1st Kato and Hirota
 Cabinets.
 1908 Jan. - Apr. Concurrently Communications Minister of Hirota Cabinet.
 Address: 23, Suidyoshi-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Eminent rightist. In 1937 was a leader in movement to abolish old
 political parties and organize new single party. Close associate of Maru
 Kamekura. (18)

SHIONO SHORIKI: Member Privy Council. Former Cabinet Advisor.

1887 Born Toyama Prefecture. Son of Shojiro Shoriki. Married
 Hara, sister of Genji Yashikawa.
 1911 Graduated Law College Tokyo Imperial University.
 1912 Entered Civil Service.
 1913 Chief, Criminal Bureau of Metropolitan Police Board.
 1924 Resigned above post.
 1925 President Yamato Shingun; Chairman, Nishi Shimbun.
 1926 Director Imperial Rule Assistance Association; Director
 Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (now
 dissolved) Dai Nippon Tokyo Baseball Club.
 1943 Councilor, Cabinet Information Board.
 1944 May Appointed member Privy Council.
 1944 Oct. Appointed Cabinet Advisor.
 1945 Apr. Resigned with Koiso Cabinet.
 1945 June Appointed Councilor Board of Information.

1890 Attached to Shanghai Consulate, Japan.
 1895 Commandant, 2nd Infantry Regiment.
 1900 Chief of Staff, Kwangtung Army.
 1907 Major General. Attached to General's Conference Depot and Chief Political Affairs Bureau and Cultural Affairs Bureau of China Affairs Board.
 1910 Lieutenant General.
 1912 Acting Director General of China Affairs Board.
 1914 May - 1915 Placed on reserve list. Appointed Chief of Planning Board and Minister without Portfolio in third Konoye and Tojo Cabinets.
 1915 May.
 Sept. 1940 Cabinet Advisor.
 1940 President of Industrial Patriotic Association and Director of Imperial Male Assistance Association.
 1945 June Member wartime Council of Price Investigation Council.
 Known as an expert on China and exponent of the "continental policy". He is in unifying Army opinion in favor of withdrawal from the League of Nations. Has been called the "high-brow soldier". The scope of his knowledge extends to politics, economics, foreign relations, social science and art. Close associate of Prince Konoye and Baron Hiranuma. (131)

General HIRAO TADA (Retd.): Former Member Supreme Military Council.

1892 Feb. Born Miyagi Prefecture; m. Mutsu, 2nd daughter of San Kawamoto.
 1904 Graduated Military Academy; 2nd Lt., Artillery.
 1905 1st Lieutenant, Artillery.
 1913 Captain, Artillery.
 1913 Graduated Army Staff College.
 1919 Major, Artillery.
 1923 Lieutenant Colonel, Artillery.
 1927 Colonel, Artillery.
 1928 Commander, 4th F.A. Regiment.
 1930 Chief of Staff, 16th Division.
 1932 Major General.
 1933 Attached to Headquarters, Kwantung Army.
 1934 Commander, 4th Heavy F.A. Brigade.
 1935 Commander, North China Garrison.
 1936-37 Lieutenant General; Commander, 11th Division.
 1937 Aug - 1938 Vice Chief of Staff and concurrently President of Military Staff College.
 1938 Undisclosed post on China front.
 1939 July - 1941 Commander in Chief, Japanese Expeditionary Force in North China.
 1941 General; member Supreme War Council.

Address: 10-3-chome, Nishiman-dori, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

An assembly of Japanese guerrilla troops in North China took active part in brigades of General Bohara during 1935 and 1936 for purpose of establishing autonomous region in that area (see Bohara). A lengthy statement on Sino-Japanese relations issued by General Tada in March 1936 elicited the following from the then Colonel Joseph W. Stilwell, U.S. Military Attaché at Peiping: "...this Tada statement is typical of the Japanese masterpieces...being turned out on any and all occasions. Aside from the peculiar logic it contains, the statement is remarkable for the way the author attacks the chief executive of this country and the political party behind the present Central Government...The statement is merely a sample and by no means the most virulent (of Japanese utterances in North China)." Omission of this officer's name from Japanese Army Register of 15 October 1942 may indicate retirement.

Haruji TAHARA: Chief, Second (Southern Islands) Department of New Asia Movement, Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

1900 July	Born Fukuoka Prefecture.
"	Educated Waseda University; Denver University; literature and science; Missouri State University; journalism. Staff, Tokyo Asahi Shimbun Publishing Company. Non-regular staff, Shinseinen (Magazine).
1937	Member House of Representatives from Fukuoka Prefecture.
"	Department Chief, New Asia Movement, IRAA.

Address: 612, Hiroishi-cho, 2-chome, Moji.

Akiyoshi TAJIRI: Vice Minister Greater East Asia Ministry.

1896	Born Shimane Prefecture; e.s. of Kunitaro Tajiri
1920	Graduated Tokyo Higher Commerce School.
1922	Entered foreign service.
1925	Served Embassy London; transferred to Hankow.
1930-33	2nd Section Asia Bureau of Foreign Ministry
1934	Chief 2nd Section Eastern Asia Bureau.
"	Consul at Tientsin.
1937	1st Secretary Embassy China.
1938-40	Consul General Hongkong.
1937-38	Chief 5th Section, Research Bureau in Foreign Ministry
1940	Counselor Embassy in China.
1941 Nov.	Director Research Bureau of Foreign Ministry.
1942	Minister to Shanghai.
1944 Apr.	Minister to Philippines.
1945 May	Vice Minister Greater East Asia.

Address: Unknown.

SECRET

Shinzo TAKAGI: Director, General Headquarters of New Asia Movement of Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

1888 Oct.

Born Miyagi Prefecture. Son of Korenori Takagi. Graduated Tokyo Commercial and Technical School. Joined Mitsui Bussan Company, serving Shanghai and Hankow branches. Acted as military interpreter in Boxer Uprising. Vice President, Sino-Japanese Industrial Development Company. President, Nanzan Kogyo (South Manchuria Mining Company) and Manchuria Automobile Transportation Company. Vice President Chunichi Jitsugyo-kai (Japanese Industrial Company). Auditor, Manno Koori Hyakkaten (a woolen emporium). Vice President of nationalistic North China Association.

1944 Aug.

Appointed Director, General Headquarters of New Asia Movement of IRAA.

Address: 28, Takenawa Minami-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

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SECRET

AKIYOSHI TAMAKISHI (Formerly, Chairman of the Council of the Japanese Imperial Rule Assistance Association).

1893 Aug. Born Tokyo.
 1901 Graduated Naval Academy.
 1911 Lieutenant Commander.
 1916 Commander.
 1920 Captain.
 1923 Rear Admiral.
 1926 Chief of Staff, Combined Fleet.
 1929 Vice Admiral. Inspected Higher Naval College.
 1932 Vice Chief, Naval General Staff.
 1933-34 Commander in Chief, Second Fleet.
 Commander in Chief, Combined and First Fleet.
 1936 Member Supreme Military Council.
 1943 Adviser of IMA Headquarters of IJAF.
 1945 Aug. Chief Japanese delegate to Second East Asia Conference in Hankow.
 1943 Dec. Envoy of East Asia General Headquarters to Inner Mongolia. Visited North and South Central China.
 1944 Councillor to New Asia Movement of IJAF.
 1945 Jan. Named permanent advisor to General Association of Overseas Japanese.
 Address: 83, Shirokane Inasato-cho, Chiba-ku, Tokyo

In 1934 reported to be one of most influential officers in Japanese Navy because of his popularity with the younger officers. Reputed to be an excellent administrator as well as a good leader of men. (31)

While Chief of Naval General Staff he revised the General Staff regulations making the Chief of General Staff responsible for the determination of the size as well as the operations of the naval forces. Reported to have been a member of the Renovationists within the Navy who advocated war against Great Britain and America. (7) Has been one of the most vocal of Japanese naval officers in promising annihilation of the American fleet in the Pacific at the proper time.

SHINGORO TATAISHI. Former Director, Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (now dissolved)

1878 Sept. Born Chiba Prefecture.
 1901 Graduated Keio University, joined Osaka Mainichi.
 1902 Sent to England for study.
 1904-05 London correspondent during Russo-Japanese War.
 * Made inspection tour of Russia.
 1907 Special correspondent for his paper at The Hague.
 * Returned to head office in Osaka.
 1907 Appointed Chief, Foreign News Department.
 * Chief, Political Department.
 1924 Deputy Chief Editor and Editor in Chief.

1897-1900: Director, Imperial Rule Assistance Bureau of Japanese Empire.
 1900-1905: Director, Imperial Rule Assistance Bureau of Japanese Empire.
 1905-1910: Director, Imperial Rule Assistance Bureau of Japanese Empire.
 1910-1915: Director, Imperial Rule Assistance Bureau of Japanese Empire.
 1915-1920: Director, Imperial Rule Assistance Bureau of Japanese Empire.
 1920-1925: Director, Imperial Rule Assistance Bureau of Japanese Empire.
 1925-1930: Director, Imperial Rule Assistance Bureau of Japanese Empire.
 1930-1935: Director, Imperial Rule Assistance Bureau of Japanese Empire.
 1935-1940: Director, Imperial Rule Assistance Bureau of Japanese Empire.
 1940-1945: Director, Imperial Rule Assistance Bureau of Japanese Empire.
 1945-1950: Director, Imperial Rule Assistance Bureau of Japanese Empire.
 1950-1955: Director, Imperial Rule Assistance Bureau of Japanese Empire.
 1955-1960: Director, Imperial Rule Assistance Bureau of Japanese Empire.
 1960-1965: Director, Imperial Rule Assistance Bureau of Japanese Empire.
 1965-1970: Director, Imperial Rule Assistance Bureau of Japanese Empire.
 1970-1975: Director, Imperial Rule Assistance Bureau of Japanese Empire.
 1975-1980: Director, Imperial Rule Assistance Bureau of Japanese Empire.
 1980-1985: Director, Imperial Rule Assistance Bureau of Japanese Empire.
 1985-1990: Director, Imperial Rule Assistance Bureau of Japanese Empire.
 1990-1995: Director, Imperial Rule Assistance Bureau of Japanese Empire.
 1995-2000: Director, Imperial Rule Assistance Bureau of Japanese Empire.
 2000-2005: Director, Imperial Rule Assistance Bureau of Japanese Empire.
 2005-2010: Director, Imperial Rule Assistance Bureau of Japanese Empire.
 2010-2015: Director, Imperial Rule Assistance Bureau of Japanese Empire.
 2015-2020: Director, Imperial Rule Assistance Bureau of Japanese Empire.
 2020-2025: Director, Imperial Rule Assistance Bureau of Japanese Empire.
 2025-2030: Director, Imperial Rule Assistance Bureau of Japanese Empire.

Address: 19, Kami Meguro 1-chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

Former Civil Service Official thoroughly versed in Japanese
 language government and a capable administrator of Department of Home
 Affairs.

EDUCATION: Member House of Representatives; Director, Imperial Rule
 Assistance Political Society (now dissolved)

1899 Mar. Born Yamanashi Prefecture; son of Shichibei Tanaka.
 Graduated Kofu Middle School.
 1911 Parliamentary Vice Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.
 1914 Director Parliamentary Bureau, Imperial Rule Assistance
 Association.
 * President, Fujigawa Electric Power Company. Managing
 Director, Keihin Electric Power Company. Auditor,
 Showa Fertilizer Company. Director, Toyo Spinning
 Company (Toyo Maslin Co.)
 1929 Director, IIRAS
 1945 Apr. Chairman House of Representatives Department in newly
 organized Political Association of Great Japan (Dai
 Nippon Seijikai)
 * Elected to Lower House of Diet six times from Yamanashi
 Prefecture.

Address: 19, Kami Meguro 1-chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

1920 Second Secretary, Embassy
 1923 Secretary, Foreign Office
 1925 Secretary to Foreign Ministry
 1926 Chief, First Section of Asia Bureau, Foreign Office
 1927 First Secretary, Embassy in United States
 1928-33 Chief, Asia Bureau of Foreign Office
 1931-33 Ambassador, Embassy in Manchuria
 1934 Minister to Austria and Hungary
 1935 Minister at Large in China
 1936 Appointment as Ambassador to France refused by French Government.
 1937-40 Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1st and 2nd Cabinets under Foreign Ministers Arita and Arita.
 1940-41 President, Board of Information
 1941-42 Foreign Minister in Tojo Cabinet.
 1942-43 Ambassador to Nanking puppet regime.

Married into the Shimizu family, one of the two chief feudal clans supporting the Meiji Restoration in 1868, which connection has undoubtedly been an asset in his career. (62)

Has spent many years either in China or in positions directly concerned with Asiatic affairs. While Minister at Large in 1938 made an extensive investigation trip throughout China, after which he advised strong economic development in North China by means of mixed Sino-Japanese companies. Appointment in 1939 as Ambassador to France was rejected by French Government because he declined to withdraw his declaration regarding the transshipment of munitions for Chungking through French Indo China. (63)

Has proved his willingness and ability to work with military authorities in promoting Japanese development in China. Served as Counselor of Embassy in Nanking for three years, whereas his predecessor resigned after a short time due to difficulty with the army in Manchuria. (64) Was Foreign Minister in Tojo Cabinet when formation of Greater East Asia Ministry, an army-inspired move, stripped Foreign Office of many of its most important functions, particularly in occupied areas. (65) As Chief of Asiatic Bureau of Foreign Office was "very close" with Tojo's Secretary, linguistic broker of that Ministry, whose utterances conformed with the militaristic line. (66)

Changed places with Mamoru Shigenitsu, Ambassador in Peking, when the latter was appointed Foreign Minister in April 1943 to implement his policy toward China.

Lieutenant Colonel YOSHITSUGU TATEKAWA. Director Imperial Rule Assistance Association; former Controller, Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (now dissolved)

1890 Oct Born Niigata Prefecture. Son of Yoshitaka Nozaki and adopted by Sahei Tatekawa. Married Toshi, daughter of Motohito Nozaki.

1892 Sept. Lower Wajiguchi Prefecture. Son of Tokumichi Komura who married a daughter of the family.
 1894-95 Graduated from Wajiguchi and Naval Staff College.
 1895-96 Served in the 1st Division, Chief of Staff, Chosen Army. Served in the 1st Division, Chief of Staff, Chosen Army. Served in the 1st Division, Chief of Staff, Chosen Army. Served in the 1st Division, Chief of Staff, Chosen Army.
 1896-97 President, Wajiguchi Prefecture, Tai Kempo Gishin-sha Manufacturing Company.
 1901 Oct. Dec. Foreign Minister in Tojo Cabinet.
 1901 Dec. Commencement Minister in Tojo Cabinet.
 1902 Head of Japanese Maritime Expedition.
 1904 May Appointed Minister to Transportation and Communications Ministry, Tojo Cabinet.

Address: 1228, Wajiguchi Chosen-cho, Chosen-cho, Tokyo.

Field Marshal Count HIRASHI (JIRI) TERASHI: Former Minister of War; former member, Supreme Military Council.

1879 Aug. Wajiguchi Prefecture. Son of Jiro Terashima, Count Wajiguchi Terashima. Married to the daughter of Jiro, sister of Wajiguchi Terashima, and later to younger sister of Count Wajiguchi Terashima.
 1899 Graduated Military Academy.
 1901-05 Participated in Russo-Japanese War as an adjutant of 1st Infantry Brigade of Imperial Guards Division.
 1909 Graduated Military Staff College.
 1911 Major, Infantry.
 1911-12 Assistant Military Attache, Embassy in Austria-Hungary.
 1913-14 Served with German regiment in Germany.
 1915 Instructor, Military Staff College.
 1916 Lt. Colonel, Infantry.
 1917 Attached to 2nd Infantry Regiment.
 1918 In General Staff Office. Participated in Siberian Expedition.
 1919 Colonel, Infantry.
 1919-21 Commander 3rd Infantry Regiment of Imperial Guards Division.
 1922-23 Chief of Staff of Imperial Guards Division.
 1924 Major General.
 1924-25 Commander of 19th Infantry Brigade (Kyoto).
 1926 Attached to Headquarters of 1st Division.
 1927-28 Chief of Staff, Chosen Army.

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1930	Commander, 1st Infantry Division, Tokyo
1931-32	Director, General Service Bureau, Army General Staff
1934	Commander of troops in North China; Lieutenant General
1935	Commander 2nd Division, (Sensai)
1936 Mar.-	
1938 May	Vice Minister of War.
1938	Commander of troops in North China.
1939	Commanding General, 8th Division, Manchuria.
1939 Sept.-1944	Commander in Chief, Manchung Army, and concurrently Commander to Manchuria.
1940 Aug.	Field General.
1944 July 19	Appointed Chief of Army General Staff, Tokyo, ex officio member Supreme Military Council.

Reputedly one of the most influential men in the Japanese Army. Umezu's success in military administration combined with his experience in command positions qualified him for his present post as Chief of Staff. A long-term commander of the pivotal Kwentung Army, Umezu has been identified with the Ugaki clique. He is also reported to be a good friend of Field Marshal Sugiyama. (10)

As Army Commander in China, General Umezu engineered the no-arms agreement of 1935 whereby the Japanese Army gained virtual control of North China without resort to arms. Again in 1938 he returned to North China and helped form the Peking "Provisional" Government which eventually grew into the puppet North China Political Affairs Commission. (12)

In the cabinet reshuffle of 1938 Umezu was ousted as Vice Minister of War and replaced by Tojo, supposedly because his views were not in harmony with the Army's drastic plans for the conduct of the China war. (12) In July 1944 he replaced Tojo as Chief of Staff.

UZUHIKO USAMI: Former Bureau Chief, Great East Asia Ministry.

1893 Nov.	Born Nagano Prefecture; 2nd son of Wataro Usami.
1918	Graduated Tokyo Imperial University, political course.
*	Entered foreign service.
1920	Consul at Antung, Manchuria.
1927	Secretary, 1st Section Asia Bureau, Foreign Office.
1930	Secretary, 2nd Section, Commercial Affairs Bureau, Foreign Office.
1934	Consul General. Foochow, China.
1935	Consul General Mukden, Manchuria.
*	Consul General and Legation Counselor, Switzerland.
1938-39	Counselor of Embassy, Berlin.
1939 or 1940	Minister to Egypt.
1940	Chief, Economic Section, China Affairs Bureau.
1942 Nov. 1	Chief, China Affairs Bureau, Greater East Asia Ministry.
1943 Mar.	Minister to China at Shanghai.
1944 Nov.	Relieved as Minister to China.

The status of Usami since he was relieved at Shanghai is uncertain. A Tokyo broadcast of 15 September 1944 stated that he was to be "director of the planned industrial headquarters for Central China," but nothing more has been heard about this. Another Tokyo broadcast of 22 March 1945 reported the Cabinet's announcement of his resignation as Minister Plenipotentiary to China.

Address: 13, Gobancho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

1900-1901: Japanese Consul General, Yokohama, Japan.
1901-1902: Japanese Consul General, Manila, Philippines.
1902-1903: Japanese Consul General, Cebu, Philippines.
1903-1904: Japanese Consul General, Iloilo, Philippines.
1904-1905: Japanese Consul General, Zamboanga, Philippines.

1905-1906: Japanese Consul General, Manila, Philippines.
1906-1907: Japanese Consul General, Manila, Philippines.
1907-1908: Japanese Consul General, Manila, Philippines.

1908-1909: Japanese Consul General, Manila, Philippines.
1909-1910: Japanese Consul General, Manila, Philippines.
1910-1911: Japanese Consul General, Manila, Philippines.

1911-1912: Japanese Consul General, Manila, Philippines.

1912-1913: Japanese Consul General, Manila, Philippines.
1913-1914: Japanese Consul General, Manila, Philippines.

1914-1915: Japanese Consul General, Manila, Philippines.
1915-1916: Japanese Consul General, Manila, Philippines.

1916-1917: Japanese Consul General, Manila, Philippines.
1917-1918: Japanese Consul General, Manila, Philippines.

1918-1919: Japanese Consul General, Manila, Philippines.
1919-1920: Japanese Consul General, Manila, Philippines.

1920-1921: Japanese Consul General, Manila, Philippines.

1921-1922: Japanese Consul General, Manila, Philippines.

1922-1923: Japanese Consul General, Manila, Philippines.

1923-1924: Japanese Consul General, Manila, Philippines.

1924-1925: Japanese Consul General, Manila, Philippines.

1925-1926: Japanese Consul General, Manila, Philippines.

1926-1927: Japanese Consul General, Manila, Philippines.

1927-1928: Japanese Consul General, Manila, Philippines.

1928-1929: Japanese Consul General, Manila, Philippines.

1929-1930: Japanese Consul General, Manila, Philippines.

1930-1931: Japanese Consul General, Manila, Philippines.

1931-1932: Japanese Consul General, Manila, Philippines.

1932-1933: Japanese Consul General, Manila, Philippines.
1933-1934: Japanese Consul General, Manila, Philippines.

1934-1935: Japanese Consul General, Manila, Philippines.
1935-1936: Japanese Consul General, Manila, Philippines.

1936-1937: Japanese Consul General, Manila, Philippines.
1937-1938: Japanese Consul General, Manila, Philippines.
1938-1939: Japanese Consul General, Manila, Philippines.
1939-1940: Japanese Consul General, Manila, Philippines.
1940-1941: Japanese Consul General, Manila, Philippines.

1941-1942: Japanese Consul General, Manila, Philippines.
1942-1943: Japanese Consul General, Manila, Philippines.

1943-1944: Japanese Consul General, Manila, Philippines.

1944-1945: Japanese Consul General, Manila, Philippines.

TAKEUCHI YASUO: (1893-1944) (1893-1944) (1893-1944)

1893 Aug Born Fukuoka Prefecture. Son of Fukuoka Prefecture.
Older brother of Tada Yashiki. Served Vice Minister
of Education. Married 1922, daughter of Tada Yashiki.
1905 Graduated Law College, Kyoto Imperial University.
Served Civil Service.
Secretary, Governor General of Taiwan. Councilor,
Education Ministry. Director, General School Affairs
Bureau of Education Ministry.
1927 Vice Minister of Education.
1934-35 Agriculture and Forestry Minister of Okada Cabinet.
1937 Feb. - June Agriculture and Forestry Minister in Hayashi Cabinet.
1937 Feb Minister of Communications concurrently for short time.
1942 Director Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society
(now dissolved).
1943 Nov.-1944 Agriculture and Commerce Minister in Tojo Cabinet.
Feb. Vice President IRAPS.
1943 President Political Affairs Investigation Committee of
IRAPS.
1944 June Advisor to Central Agricultural Association.
Elected to Lower House seven times from Fukuoka Prefecture.

Address: 14, Higashi-goken-cho, Ushigoma-ku, Tokyo.

An experienced politician and party man who played active part in now defunct Seiyukai. In 1937 resigned from the Showakai, a small party made up largely of Okada Cabinet appointees, in order to enter Hayashi Cabinet. Despite former party affiliations he was a strong supporter of former Premier Tojo's totalitarianism. (154) In Fall of 1941 was largely responsible for organization of Imperial Rule Diet Members League, forerunner of IRAPS. Reportedly was permanent managing director of IRAPS. (155)

Lieutenant General TAKEI YASUO: Member Supreme Military Council

1893 Jan Born
1909 Graduated Military Engineering School.
" Graduated Military Academy and Military Staff College.
" Military Attache in Rome
" Studied in Germany.
" Dean of Military Signal School. Member of Staff of Headquarters
Army. Commander of First Engineering Regiment.
1917 Head of Defense Department, War Ministry.
" Major General. Head of Third Department, Air Commission.
1938 Feb Director Military Aeronautic Technical Laboratory.
1939 Lieutenant General.
1942 Nov Commanding Officer of Japanese Air Force
1943 May Inspector General of Army Aviation and concurrently Chief
of Army Aviation Headquarters

Member of fairly wealthy land-owning family. Took realistic view of Japan's position in industrial world when he became Minister of Commerce and Industry in 1st Konoye Cabinet. Retired from this post in May 1938 in a drastic Cabinet shake-up which marked complete mastery of the Government defense services. (150) A source who lived next door to Yoshino from 1935 to 1940 stated that Yoshino was asked to resign from Konoye Cabinet because of his policy favoring diplomatic means to persuade U.S. and Great Britain to sell raw materials to Japan, and to lower tariffs on finished Japanese products rather than to seize markets by conquest. At that time was friendly to U.S., though nonetheless patriotic. (162)

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